

John Dyroose & Manor Place Walworth

THREEPENCE.

THE

[STAMPED.]

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES.



A FAMILY NEWSPAPER FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY.

No. III.—Vol. I.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1853.

PRICE THREEPENCE,  
STAMPED.

## THE TALK OF THE TOWN.

HAPPY is the nation that is least national. Happy the people, that is to say, of whom Fortune only requires that they cultivate their own business, sell by wholesale, retail, or for exportation at their individual counters and counting-houses, do their duty in their respective homes, and so pass through life universally beloved by all who know them. Affectionate husbands, indulgent parents, faithful friends, in what serene island of the West grow the fig-trees beneath which such a people dwell? By what streams do they walk, of a Sunday? In what key do they pitch their pastorals? Alas, in vain we search the charts with the latest corrections of Arrowsmith; even the Great Globe itself betrays no significance of so favoured a spot, and we are compelled to return from the rack of those insubstantial visions—faded—which this Christmas week in England had induced.

For such has been our condition for this one short week. We have tasted the sweet waters and know the shadow of the fig-tree. Since Saturday last England has forgotten to be an empire upon which the sun never sets, and has resolved itself into a collection of strictly private families embraced in the glow of good coal fires and bounded by the shadows on the wall. We have been crystallised; each crystal a home with no more connexion with its neighbour next door than the light of good fellowship and good cheer shining through all. The country has, indeed, been shaken by agitation, and nervously dreadful. But on what account? Not lest the members of the Cabinet, but the ingredients of puddings should amalgamate and agree; not lest the Turks should prove tough, but turkeys tender; not that the Principalities, but jam should be preserved; not for the results of political, but of domestic re-unions.

How, then, shall we speak of the talk of the town? To do so would be an unwarrantable interference with the rights of the

individual, and call down upon us, very deservedly as things go, the charge of Jesuitical inquisition. It would be easy enough to declare what the winds wait to us upon the hill at Highgate, as we look down upon massy London. This chapter were greatly facilitated if we might reveal the rumours which during the week have agitated the salons of Clapham and Brompton, Kensington, the Squares, and Peckham Rise; but interesting as they might be, they are more secret and sacred than the whispers of confidential attaches. Love, millinery, and matches, Strauss, Jullien, and Gautier—loudly as we may respond to the cries, and deeply as we may plunge into the plots, of the political, yours is the voice that sways us most, yours the mysteries to which we are all most deeply sworn.

On the other hand, and in the vocation of journalists, it would be equally easy to say what the Town ought to talk about besides pantomimes and the affairs of the East. Foreign politics, and the conservation of an East Indian empire, are not the only subjects which should enter into the minds of men. There are certain evils at present exhibited in our own society at home which, bad as they are, are only indications of a vicious sub-current. Every one who pays attention to lav and police reports must have observed how monstrously frequent, and how monstrously outrageous, are the crimes committed from week to week in this little land. A round half-dozen murders are at this moment under investigation, or within the last few days have been investigated; and these generally of a character which argues the utmost depravity. Scarcely a newspaper may now be taken up, any morning, without the repetition of the announcement "Frightful Murder." There really seems to be a rivalry between railway accidents and assassination for the exclusive occupation of the news-sheet; and energetic as railway people are known to be, and notwithstanding their immense capital of carelessness, there is at present every reason to suppose that Murder will carry it.

Scarcely less terrible, and even more frequent—for failure is always more frequent than success in this subliminary vane—are the assaults and batteries of the day. To bend a kettle or break a poker over a woman's head, seems to have become mere recreation. If the poker is heated red-hot, it is scarcely an interesting case, as assaults go; while noses are bitten off several times a week, and such disgusting spectacles of brutality are constantly exhibited in the police courts that it is impossible to describe them in a newspaper, licensed as newspapers are.

Nor would it be of any avail to speak of them here if these enormities were really so national as they would seem to be, or there were no means to avert the odium thus cast upon us as a civilised people. But the fact is, these things, like the cholera and a few fevers, are for the most part gratuitous inflictions; what is more, if we may judge from the plainest evidence, they are to be prevented in precisely the same way; for they break out in precisely the same localities as the cholera and those few fevers. There are exceptions of course, for it is impossible to prevent the spread of any infection; but it will almost invariably be found that, where such dreadful cases of brutality occur, there is squalor and degradation. It is in courts and alleys, in the wretched "shums" of London, that they are committed—fifty that are never known to one that is revealed, and then often unwillingly, for they are often committed upon wives. Nor should that fact surprise. Man rapidly accommodates himself to almost any circumstances; he is easily degraded; and there is no better way of insuring his brutality than by allowing him to live in a den like a brute. It is impossible to live the life of a man in a sty, or stand erect like a man in a cellar. The mind, inevitably and without blame, contracts the association; it becomes foul and distorted; it is really asphyxiated in the nauseous squalor of "home," and only mere instincts remain.

What conclusions should be drawn from a plain fact like this, so



CHRISTMAS ARRIVALS.

The *Delhi Gazette* says—"Major H. B. Edwardes, C.B., having arrived at Peshawur, affairs have resumed their usual course. The construction of a fort at Mutinnee for the protection of the Kohat Pass was, as may be remembered, interrupted by Colonel Mackeson's murder. The works have been resumed, the following force having been marched out from



Peshawar on the 9th inst. to blockade the pass during the building operations: No. 19, Light Field Battery, 2nd Company of Sappers, her Majesty's 22nd Regiment, 20th Regiment Native Infantry, 60th Gurkhas, and 7th Irregulars, were under the command of Colonel Cotton, of her Majesty's 32nd. There is a report of the discovery of another and a safer pass between Peshawar and Kohat, but we have heard very little about it.

**CHINA.**—There is no new feature to report in the proceedings of the imperial and insurgent troops. Fighting is going on, with little result on either side. The losses of the Imperials have been considerable, while the insurgents have suffered little, which gives them confidence. The Imperials have received large reinforcements, and were estimated, of all kinds, about fourteen thousand, and the foreign vessels hitherto employed at Chin-king-foo have come to assist them. The fleet of junks which passed through here on the 13th of September, ordered by the Taotai, we learn, was seen close to Woosung, and unless the insurgents receive assistance from Nankin, it is doubtful if they will be able to hold the city for any length of time against such a force. The Chinese Taotai seems to be in difficulty from want of money, and has been unwarrantably exposing himself in the foreign settlement, entering with 200 armed followers, and attempting to force himself upon her Britannic Majesty's Consul without due notice, but was obliged to withdraw. The proceedings of his Excellency the American Commissioner at Canton, as Vice-Consul, as regards neutrality, are considered somewhat equivocal, and the rebel chief has addressed a letter on the subject.

It is difficult to arrive at correct information of the progress of the rebel force in the north. It is not long since they were reported to be within 150 miles of Peking.

From Ningpo we learn that the city was quiet; but there was an impression that it could be revolutionised, without much disorder, in favour of the new dynasty.

Advices from Amoy state that affairs there seemed approaching to a crisis; the fighting had harassed and reduced the rebel force, which was in want of provisions and money, and hemmed in by the imperial troops by land and a strong fleet of junks to oppose them on the water side. It was expected that the city would be retaken. Her Britannic Majesty's Consul had removed from the consulate to the foreign factories, and the captain of her Majesty's ship *Hermes* was to land a force at night time.

Canton remains quiet. At Toongkoon, in this province, the people are furious against the mandarins and Tartars, and there is apprehension that some trouble may arise from it.

It is generally understood, that his Excellency the Governor Sir George Bonham's resignation has been accepted by her Majesty's Government. His successor has not yet been nominated.

## IRELAND.

### A MYSTERY AT SAINTFIELD.

Last week the skeleton of a man, buried in his clothes, was found within a few inches of the surface of the ground in Saintfield churchyard. Since then an inquiry into the affair was held before the coroner, and the local magistrates. At this inquiry it was deposed by a man named Cosby that he remembered a person, though not a native of Saintfield, being suddenly missed from that town some twelve years ago. Cosby stated that he recollected, on the 27th May 1841, receiving a message from a girl, the daughter of a man named Cosby, who then kept a public-house in Saintfield, stating that a man in her father's house wanted to see him. On going to Cosby's, he there found a stranger, apparently the horse for driver, but who said he had been sent for him; however, he complained that he had been robbed, at the same time pulling out an empty purse. On hearing the man say this, Cosby, who was in another part of the house, exclaimed that he would not allow the stranger to remain any longer. The stranger appeared to be forty years of age, and of the height of five miles an hour, he also wanted one of his front teeth. It is remarkable that all these circumstances of age, height, and want of the tooth exactly agree with the evidence presented by the remains. The skull was found much injured as from blows inflicted by some blunt instrument. One of the jawbones was also broken. From all the facts stated at the inquiry, there remains little doubt but that the skeleton found is that of the stranger, and that he was murdered. In the pockets of the clothes which encased the skeleton were found a razor, a pen-knife, and a horn spoon. Cosby states that at the time when the stranger was taken to his house, there had been a labouring-man who had returned from England or Scotland, possessed of the amount of some hand-earned savings.

### NOVEL EXPERIMENT.

On Saturday last, a novel experiment was successfully performed by the Hon. Mr. Swift on the river between Carlisle-bridge and the Pigeon-house, in the presence of thousands who lined the quays. The experiment was that of a man, through the water, in an upright position, with apparently little support, and at the rate of five miles an hour. The apparatus is simple and ingenious, and entirely Mr. Swift's own invention. It consists of two air-tight tin foils of twenty feet long, tapering to a narrow point at each end, and joined together by a strip of iron. The man was a stranger, and remained in the water for an hour, eighteen feet in length, which is made by two windmill-fashion by the occupant, who stands in the centre. The experiment was fully successful.

### ROMANCE OF THE LAW.

An interesting young lady, ward of the Court of Chancery, being in possession of a handsome income, was lately called on to surrender about two-thirds of her property to a young gentleman connected with her family, and who suddenly appeared from a distant land. Having clearly proved his rights at law, the lady was obliged to yield; but immediately on his being successful, he popped the question, was accepted, and the broad acres as well as the loving hearts became at once united. The parties belong to this county, and were married in this city. The gentleman is said to have been generous. —*York Constitution.*

### PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.

The Provincial Bank of Ireland have decided to dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum for the half year ending at Christmas, and payable on and after the 16th of January.

### THE EXPORTATION OF CATTLE.

The trade in the export of cattle from Ireland to the English markets has lately become a very unremunerative one, owing to the very high prices prevailing at the side of the channel. It appears that the export of provisions has been overdone, and that serious losses have been suffered by persons engaged in the trade.

### MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.

A melancholy sensation was created on Wednesday by an announcement of the suicide of Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow Villiers Lysons, who for some time represented the borough of Carlisle in Parliament as a warm and sincere supporter of Liberal principles. At that period the deceased was captain in her Majesty's 97th Foot, and was subsequently promoted to the command of the 9th Regiment of Infantry, from which he retired not long since.

### MR. JOHN O'CONNELL AND HIS PRESS PERSECUTIONS.

Mr. John O'Connell has issued a high-down address, by way of a Christmas-buzz to the constituency which, having taken him for better or for worse, now claims him as its own property. After alluding to his retirement into the seclusion of his private life in 1851, and his subsequent resurrection as a public man in the December of the same year, he then enters into the proceedings in this regard. — "By my favour I have been enabled at this juncture to be again of use. I have stepped into the vacancy that otherwise might have been attained by a creature or a co-conspirator of the newspaper-traveller of Dublin, who has taken upon himself to rule the country and lecture its priests, and to people upon their duties. This ominous and heterogeneous conjunction of a Protestant

advocate of high Catholicity, an English teacher and expounder of Irish rights and Irish feelings, and a Catholic plagiarist from the wild and half-beaten Carlyle, and panegyrist of the anti-Catholic Kossov, the anti-Christian Mazzini, and the Red Republican and murderous sects, decided that you who were ever true to Ireland and her religion, required to be lectured upon your duty. Accordingly, they invaded your town to spread, as it is their wont, and to the utmost of their deplorable ability, dissension, calumny, bitterness, and confusion. You met them not, and you not only rejected their pestiferous interference, but you first to be steady in his own course, and not for ever shifting it, ere he preached steadfastness to others; reminding the second that for centuries nothing but war has resulted to us from English intermeddlings in our domestic concerns, and that even his talent and powers of usefulness together, like so many pigs, his intrusion; so the second, charging the third with the evil glory of having broken up the once mighty popular organisation, and brought contempt upon the country, and especial disaster upon his own dupes and coadjutors."

## SCOTLAND.

### AN ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

On Friday week, while the steamer *Islay* was on her passage from Skye to Glasgow, and while off the Mull of Kintyre, a young woman from Skye, who was suffering under a violent attack of insanity, jumped overboard. Although the sea was running high at the time, five brave fellows at the risk of their own lives, lowered the boat, and rescued the poor girl from a watery grave.

### CHOLERA IN GLASGOW.

The cholera continues to gain ground in Glasgow and its neighbourhood, but is gradually retreating in Dundee. At the Edginton Iron Works, near Kilwinning, in Ayrshire, a great many deaths have taken place during the past week from cholera. The Government Inspector has visited every house in the place, and found many of them in a miserable condition. In many instances, more than two families are huddled together, like so many pigs, in the houses, and the people are afflicted with misery and poverty, and the hard earnings of the people are spent in debauchery and drunkenness. There is much need that some movement should be taken for the regeneration of the mining population of our iron and coal districts.

### REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

The town council of Edinburgh have unanimously agreed to address a memorial to the Lord-Archer, under the signature of the Corporation, in a bill, during the approaching session of Parliament, for the establishment of an efficient system of registration of births, marriages, and deaths in Scotland. That a country which possesses so admirable a system of registration of deeds and titles, and who have fortunately preserved in Scotland and still be without any regular system of registration, is a most important incident which makes up the aggregate sum of human life, is a strange anomaly, which has been the theme of very frequent complaint, and is a constant source of difficulty and confusion. Hitherto the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, which is still quite voluntary, and very far from uniform, has been intrusted to the discretion of clerics and schoolmasters of the various parishes; and the irregularities which occur in the custody and management of these public records are known only to those who are familiar with their details, or who are acquainted with the revelations which are every now and then made in court in cases of disputed succession.

### LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Macfarlane as Sheriff of Renfrew having been now formally gazetted, Mr. Alexander Stuart Logan has been appointed Senior Advocate Depute in his room.

## PROVINCIAL NEWS.

**CHOLERA IN LIVERPOOL.**—Several fatal cases of cholera have lately occurred at Liverpool. On Saturday last a family consisting of five persons, residing in Greenleaf-street, Scotland-road, was attacked, and were taken to the workhouse, where the father and mother expired on Sunday.

**CAPTURE OF HIGHWAYMEN.**—A man named Samuel Skeates, who has been long well known to the police of Bristol, has just been arrested and committed to take his trial for the robbery of a certain gentleman, magistrate, committed on two highly-respectable farmers of the county of Somerset, named Withers, the robbery having been accompanied by circumstances of great brutality. Two other men have since been arrested by the Bristol police-officers, and it is hoped that the gang, which has been long a terror to the neighbourhood, will be effectually broken up.

**THE BANK FAILURE IN THE ISLE OF MAN.**—It has been ascertained that the amount of notes in circulation of this unfortunate concern, at the time of Mr. Holmes's death, left little short of £26,000. The licence being but £10,000, the reason of the over issue was nearly £16,000. Whether the insular property will be mortgaged for the payment of these notes, will realise money sufficient for their payment, remains to be seen. We hope it will do so, and leave a good balance for depositors and other creditors. But should these notes ultimately prove to be good, they would create a circulation by their uncurency inflicts a most serious evil on the country, and especially operates on the holders of the notes. But there is still another class of persons, and a pretty numerous class too, suffering still worse inconvenience, not to say positive distress, than the holders of these notes. There are living in this island many families designated as resident strangers, who have long been accustomed to draw their means of support from England or elsewhere through Mr. Holmes's bank. In many of these cases deposits have been made, as we learn, with Mr. Holmes, in anticipation of drafts for quarterly or half-yearly instalments. The amount of money thus coming to the island from abroad has exceeded £100,000 yearly; and it has made up no small portion of the circulating medium for this island. But this sudden stoppage of the bank—this well-grounded apprehension of insolvency—has thrown its horror into confusion as affecting those resident strangers, and in many cases has exposed them to great starvation.

**ATTEMPTED MURDER AT CAERLAW.**—The little town of Caerlaw, South Wales, has been thrown into a state of consternation, in consequence of a very daring attempt at murder (and which, indeed, it is all but certain will yet end fatally) having been committed by a working-man named Evans. The Home Office has been informed that the man, about twenty-six or twenty-seven years of age, for some time has been living with Evans, at Newport, Monmouthshire, and was fully believed to be his wife. Evans had at different times treated her with considerable brutality, and about a fortnight ago she was ill-used by her. The magistrate issued a warrant for her apprehension before then, with a view to binding him over to keep the peace. When Evans was brought up, the woman did not appear, and the magistrates required him to give bail for her re-appearance, whenever the attendance of the supposed wife could be procured. This Willford went away to Caerlaw, and took lodgings at the house of a person named Thomas. It was supposed by some that her object in taking this step was merely to avoid appearing against her paramour, whilst others considered that she was anxious to escape from his brutality. In some way Evans became acquainted with her having gone to Caerlaw, and he followed her thither, and went to the house of Thomas, and asked her to leave the place. He asked her whether she intended to appear against him before the magistrate. She replied, "Well, I suppose I shall be obliged to do so;" but had scarcely uttered the words, when he rushed at her and cut her throat with a razor. The poor woman, in her desperate assistance, and who was secured. Medical aid was promptly obtained, and the wound is of such a severe character that little or no hope is entertained of her recovery. The magistrates of the district, with their clerks, attended at the wounded woman's bedside, when they took the necessary depositions, and committed Evans to take his trial for the ensuing session.

**ALLEGED WHOLESALE INFANTICIDE.**—Mr. F. H. Gill, coroner for East

Sussex, held an inquest at the Bull Inn, Diechling, on Saturday, on five infant skeletons, which were discovered under the following circumstances:—A cottage opposite the inn has lately passed into new hands, and, by way of fitting it for occupation, a new fireplace was deemed necessary. On pulling down the old one, it was found that this was not the first time that the process had been resorted to. Originally there was a large old-fashioned contrived chimney-corner; but modern comfort, as it is called, had been introduced into the dwelling, and the fireplace had been blocked up with bricks, and a new one having a clean flue, a foot higher than the old wall and the new brickwork. In these interstices were found on Friday last—three on the left side, and two on the right—five skeletons of evidently new-born infants, who at the time of birth had been immured in the wall, where they were discovered. Of course, the discovery produced a great sensation in the village, and the coroner, who was called upon to lead the jury, led to replies which caused the apprehension of a supposed cult. The occupants of the cottage for more than fifteen years were—James Gatlund, a labourer, and his daughter, Harriet Maynard, a woman of forty, with two illegitimate children, a young woman of twenty, and a youth of seventeen or eighteen. The woman was, during the last year, married to a labourer, and six weeks ago was again a mother. At the inquest three women swore that they had observed the woman, when living only with her two illegitimate children and her father, presenting an appearance of pregnancy, which, after existing for a time, was no more seen, and that the last time this occurred was nearly three years ago. The five infant bodies were secured, evidently by the action of the kitchen-fire through the inner brickwork. It was shown that each of the corpses was wrapped in a piece of cotton-wool to resemble cloth, and that the bodies were found in a prison. There was, however, no evidence to substantiate a capital charge against the woman, and she was therefore discharged; but she was immediately apprehended by the police of the East Sussex constabulary on a magisterial warrant. The examination before Mr. Gill on Saturday occupied four hours and upwards.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

**RECENT FORGERIES IN THE CITY.**—Mr. Anderson, recently apprehended in the City for forgery, was, it is understood, the clerk of a Custom-house agent, by whom he was allowed to transact business on his own account. The amount of the bills of exchange supposed to be his own, was, as we have heard, as much as £20,000, which are said to be held by a great Lombard-street banking-house, and nearly double that sum by an eminent bill-broking establishment. Owing to Forester's lameness, the prisoner had very nearly effected his escape after apprehension. In the manufacture of these bills, the acceptance of one firm was secured by a large address to the directors of the bank, and the use of casks supposed to contain iodine, which, on examination, are found to be filled with iron filings only. The audacity of the case has caused a strong sensation in commercial circles.

**ST. MARTYNS LANE LAW INQUIRY.**—On Monday morning, Mr. Anderson, recently apprehended at the Custom-house, was taken to the Court of Sessions, where he was occupied for nearly three hours in reading over the depositions which have been taken in the case of the infant Walsh. They were afterwards signed by the various witnesses who have been examined. No fresh evidence was gone into, and the inquiry was adjourned until Monday.

**DRAKFUL TRAGEDY IN SOHO.**—On Saturday night the neighbourhood of King-street, Soho, was thrown into a state of excitement by the report that a man living in that street had attempted to murder his wife, and then committed suicide. The woman, who was the wife of a tin-plate worker, who lived with his wife and two children in the attic of a house in the above street. It appears that his circumstances were good, but he had strong feelings of jealousy against his wife. The poor woman was confined only on Wednesday last, and Haisé had become impressed with the notion that the woman was plotting to get rid of him, and her with his suspicions, but she had no reason to suspect that he meditated violence towards her. On Saturday night, however, as she lay in bed with her infant at the breast, he suddenly rushed into the room with a dagger, of the Italian form, and stabbed her in several places on the left side of the chest. She immediately screamed, and the cry of alarm of the room, calling out "Murder." She dropped on the stairs from loss of blood. She was removed to a room below stairs, where she was immediately attended to, and her wounds dressed by Mr. J. F. Clarke, of Gerrard-street, and Mr. Anderson, of Fifth-street, surgeons. She was subsequently removed to the workhouse, where the infant, which was bed with blood, the man himself, who fled dead before the medical gentlemen arrived. On entering his room, a frightful scene presented itself. The floor was a pool of blood, and Haisé lay partially upon the bed with his head nearly severed from the body. He was found dead on Wednesday, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased destroyed himself whilst in a state of temporary insanity.

**EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY.**—On Sunday information was forwarded to the various police stations of one of those mysterious and mysterious robberies which have lately been the subject of the most experienced officers. It appears from what has been allowed to transpire that the promises of Alfred Beaumont, Esq., Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, was entered on the 22nd or 23rd inst., when property to the amount of several hundred pounds was carried off, but, from the strict security which had been observed, it is impossible that the thieves could have entered the room, whence the thieves proceeded into the bedroom, and carried off the following articles:—A large brilliant diamond brooch of the first water; a massive gold chain with a s. pen suspended with diamonds and rubies; gold chain, a splendid fork, a diamond bracelet, studs, and buttons; diamonds; gold chain, necklace, with dark-blue enamelled snake, fastened with diamonds; a gold serpent bracelet, with a head of diamonds; another gold bracelet, chased, having an enamel in the centre, with brilliant diamonds around, and a variety of other articles of property.

**COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SCHOOLS.**—The anniversary dinner of the Institution of the Commercial Travellers for orphans and necessitous children took place on Tuesday, at the London Tavern, the Lord Mayor in the chair. In the course of the evening, the Lord Mayor said that he had been asked the other evening a day previous to the dinner, whether he would be asked to take the chair in promotion of the Commercial Travellers' Institution, he always asked for the balance-sheet, and in general he found that for every pound subscribed 10s. were absorbed in the management. The case, however, was different with this institution. Mr. Moore, in return for the Lord Mayor's speech, made a forcible appeal to the institution, and he requested £15,000 to build suitable premises for the orphan children of commercial travellers, and at present £2000 would be required, so that it was most urgent that more money should be subscribed for the school. The children were maintained in the school at less than 12s. per annum, which as a purpose was contemplated by this institution, they were not worthy of the name. The subscription announced from the chair amounted to nearly £2000.

**HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.**—In the week that ended on Saturday last, 1399 deaths were registered in the metropolis, but with distinct increase of mortality from two causes. First, the weather, which was raised by the coldness of the weather; and more than a due proportion of inquests are included in the return, such cases having accumulated during the quarter without the coroner's signature, which is necessary to complete the registration. In the ten corresponding weeks of the year 1882-83, the average number of deaths was 1124, which, if raised in proportion to increase of population, becomes 1236. The return of last week, therefore, exhibits an excess on the estimated amount. In the last week of the year, the deaths are "pressed" by the various diseases in portions not varying much from the average of the preceding weeks, but 1388 deaths were registered. Last week 316 were produced by diseases of the respiratory or nas. 158 were from bronchitis, 110 from pneumonia. In the zymotic class, hosing-cough, which continues rather at a high level, Small-pox has not appeared from London since last week, which was registered last week. Cholera was fatal in 10 cases.

## THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

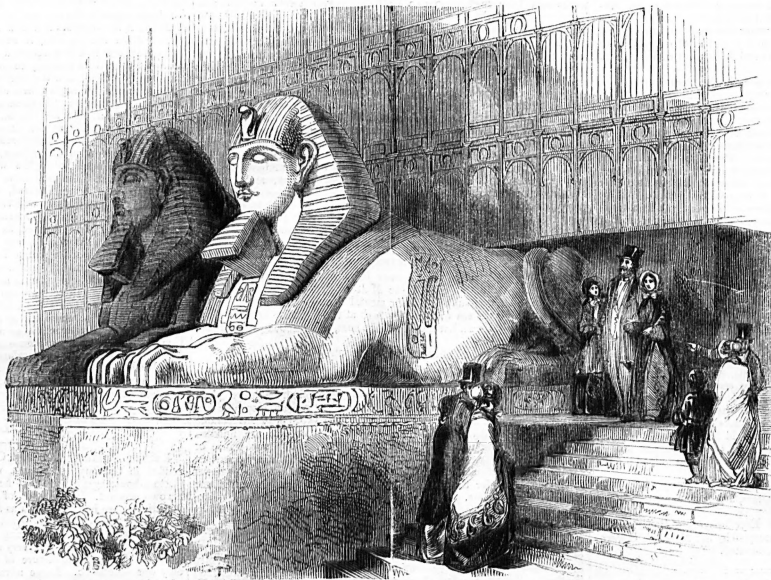
We give in the present number a sketch of a pair of the sphinxes which occupy the pedestals on either side of the central entrance to the CRYSTAL PALACE from the park. The original work was brought from Egypt by the French, and is now in the Museum of the Louvre; from this the moulds have been taken for casting those in the Crystal Palace, and the ones now spoken of have been cast in Portland cement, by Mr. Bruceiani, and to whom was also entrusted the moulding of the statue of Charles I. at Charing-cross.

In the other sketch taken from the Crystal Palace this week, our artist has taken advantage of the accidental grouping of some of the collected works of modern sculpture; these works are not, however, placed in their permanent position, in the gallery provided for the collection, which is at the back of some of the Fine-Art courts. The principal object in our sketch is the great vase, by the sculptor Drake, of Berlin: the bas-relief round the body of the vase is intended to show the enjoyments of public gardens, a subject suggested by the position in which the original work is placed. It is executed in bronze, and forms the enrichment of a pedestal in the "Lustgarten," or public gardens at Berlin. This work was exhibited in 1851, and will perhaps be recollected by some of our readers as having produced a very pleasing impression from the graceful grouping, and the simple natural manner in which the ideas of the artist are expressed. The over-life size female figure on the left is by the same artist, but is scarcely so favourable a specimen of his powers. The group of "Minerva protecting a Warrior" is from a model made for execution on a larger scale, to be placed on the "Venus and Adonis," and the "Three Graces," are from celebrated works by Canova, who may be truly called the father of modern sculpture. The two bas-reliefs in the foreground—"Holy Family" and "Christ blessing Children"—are from the works of one of the greatest of modern sculptors, the simple-minded Thoresen, who has treated these subjects in the charmingly-natural manner which imparts an interest to his works, appreciable even by the unlearned in art. We will only notice one more group, the bas-relief of "Cupid and Psyche," by our great English sculptor Gibson. We shall have other opportunities of noticing the various works of modern sculpture, we propose now to say a few words on Egyptian art, in continuation of our remarks on the Egyptian court, in our last number.

Although the Egyptians practised all the three sister arts of architecture, sculpture, and painting, it is in their monumental buildings that they have left us such astonishing proofs of their skill, that they have been aptly termed the gigantic characters in which the history of a great nation is traced, and which, after remaining unaltered for centuries, are now aiding us to comprehend the greatness of that nation, whose written history is so scanty. Sculpture and painting, as practised by the Egyptians, were chiefly introduced to heighten the effect of the colossal architecture of their buildings; and they were, therefore, treated in a more conventional manner than subsequently among the Greeks, with whom they attained a more independent position. It is necessary to bear this circumstance in mind in observing the works of the true Egyptian period, in order to form a correct judgment upon them.

The monuments of this remarkable people, which mark the sites where they once thronged, may be generally classed as temples, tombs occasionally in the form of temples, and palaces; though, in many cases, the original object of certain monuments can scarcely be determined with certainty. The greater part of the monuments of Egyptian art that have come down to us may be considered to belong to the period when that people attained their highest cultivation, and when the great Rhamess or Sesostris carried his victorious arms to the remotest corners of the then known world. Of the numerous monuments of this period, which are still found on the banks of the Nile, the most important are those which mark the site of the ancient city of Thebes. The chains of hills which shut in the valley of the Nile, on either side, retire at this point to a greater distance from the river; and the plain is now covered with groups of ruins which excite the wonder of the traveller, but are little regarded by the wretched people, whose huts are built among them, and from whose villages they now take their names. The Nile divided the city into two portions, of which the larger one, on the east bank, was occupied by the living, while that on the west side was devoted to the dead. The remains of the former are now seen at the villages of Luxor, Karnak, and Medinet Abu and Karnah. Besides these, the rocky hills of the neighbourhood abound with tombs; the most important are those called the tombs of the kings, in the valley of Thebes-el-Malik.

We find no great variety in the general arrangement of the principal monuments, whether palaces, temples, or sepulchral piles; so that there would appear to have been but little difference between the honours paid to the living monarch and the rites offered to his canonised predecessors, or even to the gods themselves. We may notice here that it is in the ruins of Thebes that we must look for the types of pure Egyptian art, as by far the greater number of the monuments of other parts of the country belong to a period when the influence of foreign dominion had already effected a partial change in the style of art of the people. It is from the Theban monuments, therefore, that we may gather the most complete general idea of the character of the ancient Egyptian temples. The first thing that strikes us, next to their colossal size, is, that they



THE SPHINXES AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.

were evidently arranged principally with reference to the effect of the interior; externally, they are inclosed with high walls, often irregular in outline, and the entrances only are carefully treated. The pyramidal form carried out by the inward sloping face of all the walls is another striking and peculiar feature; this is particularly visible in the great tower-like masses of building which invariably flank the principal entrances, the actual openings through which access is afforded to the interior being comparatively small. The form of these towers is that of a truncated pyramid crowned by a simple and very bold cornice, rising considerably higher than the mass of the temple itself. An avenue, formed by rows of sphinxes, frequently leads up to the principal entrance of the temple, terminating with tapering obelisks, or colossal sitting figures, which appear to guard the entrance. Such an avenue connected the palaces of Karnak and Luxor, extending for about six thousand feet in length. The river being the great high road of the country, the principal monuments and temples were placed facing towards it, and the



GROUP OF SCULPTURE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.

road was commonly marked by rows of sphinxes; the figures of these were varied in character according to the nature of the building to which they marked the approach. On passing through the entrance of the temple we enter a large open court, commonly with porticoes on either side, and that facing the entrance is formed by the facade of the principal hall of the temple; in the largest monuments, however, a second entrance, flanked by huge towers, is passed before the great hall is arrived at. The roof of the latter is of stone, and is supported by a perfect forest of columns, those forming the centre avenue being frequently higher than the rest, so as to raise the roof of that portion and admit light to the interior. The sides of the hall are inclosed with walls, the front and back forming open porticoes; but the general effect of the interior is dark, and was perhaps intended for artificial illumination. The great hall served as the vestibule to the sanctuary, which is approached through another portico; while various chambers and halls, the precise purpose of which it is not important to ascertain, form the termination of the arrangement. The number of outer courts varies in different monu-

ments, and was no doubt frequently added to subsequently to the original erection of the structure, as it is difficult to conceive that such vast piles should have been completed by a single generation. We shall take an early opportunity of continuing the subject we have now thus generally introduced.

## INFANTICIDE IN INDIA.

ANOTHER chapter in the black history of Indian crime. It is not the least among the many obstacles in the path of the Indian Government that it is called upon to contend with crimes which have become almost national customs. Founded, like Suttee, upon superstition; like infanticide, upon a social prejudice; or like Thuggee, upon the mere love of plunder, they have spread in the course of years over whole races, and have become part of the daily life of organised communities. It is not that the strength of the Government is unable to cope with them, on account of their magnitude, for Government could have exterminated the Thugs in a twelvemonth. The difficulty is the utter impotence of the ordinary aids to authority. It receives no information, for the entire people are guilty. It can gain nothing by treachery among the criminals; for, in the people's idea, there is nothing to betray. Its European experience is of no value, for European theory supposes that natural affections are stronger than social prejudices. Its European agents are at fault, for the proofs of good character and of heinous crime are often united in the same person. The respectable, well-born, intelligent Rajpoot, who governs his estates with an ability which extorts the admiration of the collectors, has murdered his female children, and would have assisted to burn his mother alive, but for the law. The wife who would kill herself rather than allow an Englishman to marry her, and towards whom her sons express the deepest respect and affection, has consented to the slaughter of her own children. The manner in which a native retains occasionally, amid great virtues, a criminal side to his character, might form one of the most curious chapters in psychology.

We make these observations, which many of our Indian readers will consider somewhat trite, because it is the dogged adherence to English ideas which renders our system so unintelligible in England. To proceed to facts—Late in the year 1851, Mr. Munro, Commissioner of the Goozapore, in the Punjab, became aware of the existence of infanticide among a class in his own district. He reported the facts to the Board of Administration, and inquiries were immediately commenced. All the Commissioners received orders to report upon the prevalence of the crime within their respective jurisdictions, and to suggest measures for its removal. Considerable delay appears to have occurred in collecting the information required, but at last it was obtained, in a form which enabled the Judicial Commissioner to report upon it. It was found to prevail more or less in Unbala, Ferozepore, Jullundur, Hoshiarpore, Lahore, Multan, Jhelum, and Leis districts—in fact, over a tract of country as large as an European kingdom. It was not, however, practised by all the inhabitants. It is confined chiefly to the Bedees or descendants of Nanak Gooroo, men generally of great wealth and influence, and we may readily imagine that even where the motives which influence the highest class were absent, the lower orders would acquire from their example a degree of carelessness for their children's lives. The motive for the crime differs among the different classes. With the Rajpoots of the Punjab, as among the Rajpoots everywhere else, it is simply pride. They must marry their female children, and they must marry them to their equals. This is occasionally difficult, and they say them to avoid the inconvenience. Then, even if they find bridegrooms, they must give a dowry more than proportioned to their means. Their extravagance sometimes reaches a point which is almost incredible among a parsimonious people. One chief gave his daughter seventeen lacs of rupees, another expended ten lacs, and a third gave a lac to his niece married to a poor Brahmin of the plains. Their insane pride, to which that of the Highland chief is almost humility, forbids them to diminish its amount. It is a question, as Major Edwards has observed, between the father's wealth and the daughter's life, and the wealth retained, the girl is again, in some instances, it is regarded simply as a means of proving the purity of their race, a mere habit of imitating the upper classes. The Munja Rajpoots, for instance, when in the hills, are the lowest of their tribe, and their children are consequently safe. But in the plains they become the highest, and, in order to prove that they are still the same, they say their children. Yet the Rajpoots are the noblest of the Indian races. The same causes are in operation among the Mussulmans. The highest tribes, jealous of the purity of their lineage, are jealous also of their wealth, and the female children are sacrificed to them from an unequal marriage, and their fathers from too liberal donations. It is said that this principle of consanguinity is pushed to the wildest extreme. Almost every Rajpoot is the relative of every other; all who are descended from one common ancestor consider themselves blood relations after the lapse of centuries, and, down to the last degree, are bound to each other. Every Rajpoot Campbell considers himself not only the kinsman of the Duke of Argyll, but within the forbidden degrees. It is among the Bedees only



that a different set of motives appears to come into operation. They are the descendants of Dhurm Chund, the grandson of the great Nanuk Goomroo, and considered themselves of the priestly caste—the Levites of Punjab. They murder on the strength of tradition, and add occasionally a mocking ceremony to the crime. The child is buried; a piece of coarse sugar is put between its lips, and a hank of cotton in its hand, and the father cries—

Eat your goor and spin your thread,  
But go and send a boy instead.

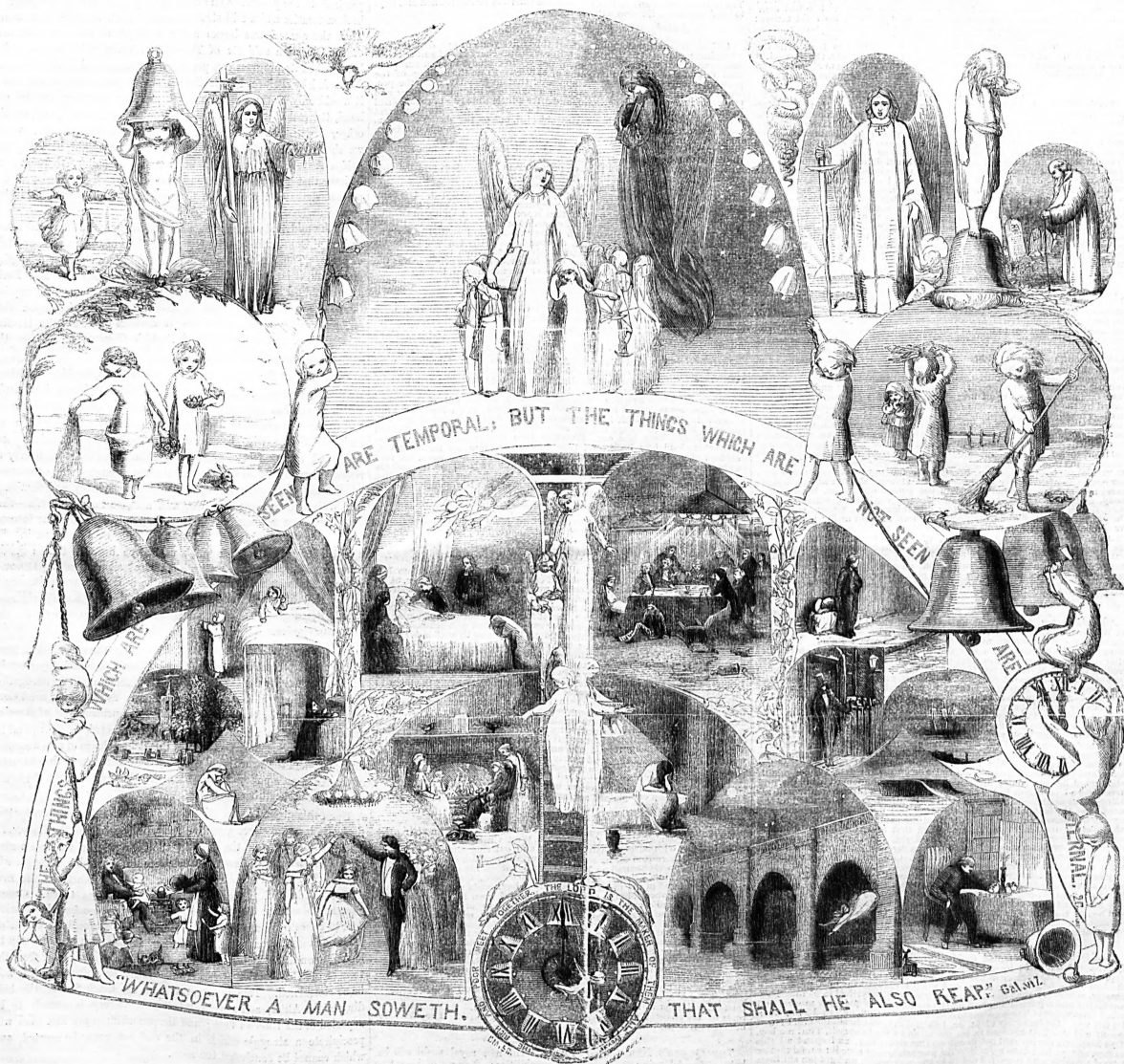
Be the motives what they may, it is certain that in hundreds of families in the Punjab there has been no daughter born for generations. It is certain that in thousands infanticide is a custom, to which no member of them probably would hesitate to allude; that, all over the Punjab, there is a disproportion in the number of female births not to be accounted for by ordinary causes, and that in certain districts this disproportion rises to a height which implies the extinction of the female sex.

unanimous declaration of opinion against the practice. That every effort has been made to secure a favourable result we need scarcely affirm, and the Governor-General is sufficiently manifest.—*From the Friend of India.*

#### THE DUELS AT MADRID.

The *Messenger* of Bayonne contains a long account of the recent duels at Madrid. The details are probably correct, but some facts have been omitted. The following is the account of the affair given here by the friends of the Marquis Turgot.—About six weeks ago, M. de Turgot gave a *soirée*, to which he invited all the members of the diplomatic corps and their families. Madame Soult appeared, as has been already stated, in a dress of such excessive display and extraordinary fashion that the Duke d'Alba, brother-in-law of the Empress of the French, exclaimed, "It is Margaret of Burgundy." This exclamation was overheard by the son of

Turgot, appeared in a London journal. When the copy of the journal containing this letter reached Madrid, the regular correspondent of the paper in that capital was called upon to avow or disavow it. He declared that it had not been written by him; and some circumstances transpired to cast suspicion upon M. Soult senior as the author. The Marquis de Turgot then called upon the American Ambassador to disavow the letter, but he refused to do so, and a duel was decided on. As no secrecy respecting this affair had been observed, the news reached the ears of the Queen, who sent for the Minister of the Interior and ordered him to prevent the duel from taking place. To defeat the precautions taken by the Minister, the two ambassadors resolved to leave the capital at a very early hour in the morning, and to fight at a considerable distance from Madrid. It was arranged that the duel should take place with pistols, and that three shots should be exchanged, unless one of the parties should be wounded. At the second firing the Marquis de Turgot received a ball near the knee. It was, however, extracted on the same day, and no



THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW.

The evil must be remedied, and the authorities have resolved upon the means. They are utterly opposed to English ideas. A London magistrate would rebuke the vigilance of the police, and, if possible, increase the certainty of punishment. Such measures by themselves would be useless in India. It is the social police which in England prevents crime, and we have no social police. The authorities, guided, we imagine, by Mr. Baikes, whose success at Mysore has given him an European reputation, have attempted to strike the evil at its root. They have taken advantage of the dawning abhorrence of the crime among the people themselves, and have endeavored to induce them to remove the temptations to it. The people are to be distinctly informed that the practice is regarded by their new rulers as a crime; a census is to be drawn up, distinguishing the male and the female districts; and, lastly, a great meeting has been called of the chiefs of districts, aided by the Commissioners of the Jullundur, Lahore, and Cis-Sutlej divisions, and presided over by the Chief Commissioner. All the native chiefs who can be expected to attend will be invited, and new rules for marriage and other ceremonies will, it is hoped, be formally adopted. The meeting is to take place on the 29th and 31st of October, in the holy city of the Sikhs, and can scarcely fail to produce the result intended—viz., an

M. Soult, who immediately called the Duke to account. The discussion between them was very warm, but some of the company interfered, and the calm was restored. Thus far there was nothing to complain of in the conduct of M. Soult, for a kind of insult had been offered to his mother, and he was right in resenting it. On the following day, however, he sent a violent letter to the Duke d'Alba, who replied to him in a tone of *persiflage* which greatly irritated him, and a challenge was the result. By the intervention of friends, however, the matter was arranged. It was agreed that the letters of M. Soult junior and the Duke d'Alba should be exchanged. The condition of the arrangement was executed by the Duke, but M. Soult broke his word; the duel therefore took place. It was to be fought with swords. The Duke is one of the most expert swordsmen in Spain. M. Soult junior is utterly ignorant of the use of the weapon. The Duke had the life of his adversary in his hands, but generously refrained from taking advantage of his ignorance. When this unequal combat had lasted for several minutes, the seconds interfered, and M. Soult acknowledged that he owed his life to the generosity of the Duke, and promised to return the letter, which he did. It was now thought that the matter was at rest; but some time afterwards a Madrid letter giving an incorrect account of the affair, with remarks offensive to the Marquis de

danger was apprehended from the wound. The Marquis was already lame in the same leg from an accident which happened to him several years ago.

ELIZABETH'S EARL OF LEICESTER.—Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, died September 4, 1588. It had been suspected he died of poison, and that his lady served him as he is said to have served others; but a passage in Dr. Johnson's "Conversations" goes far to prove that it was unintentional. "The Earl of Leicester gave a bottle of liquor to his lady, which he willed her to use in any faintness; which she, after his return from Court, not knowing it was poison, gave him, and so he died." In the "Hawthornden MSS." is the following Epitaph "of the Earl of Leicester, probably communicated to Dr. Johnson by Ben Jonson:—

Here lies a valiant warrior;  
Who never drew a sword;  
Here lies a noble courtier,  
Who never kept his word;  
Here lies the Earl of Leicester,  
Who governed the Estates,  
Whom the earth could never living lose,  
And the just heaven now hates,

\* \* \* We have received several orders to send the ILLUSTRATED TIMES through the post, with the Correspondent's directions so illegible as to render the safe arrival of the paper very doubtful. In such cases of non arrival, however, we will forward another paper on receipt of a plainly-written address.

SINCE our last appearance, the Eastern trouble has assumed a definite position, and is so far satisfactory at least. Peace-at-any-price partisans have lifted the veil from their eyes, and see that peace patched at the present moment could only be bought at the price of broken treaties and a still stronger enemy a few short years to come. That the quarrel was begun really in behalf of Christian churches for the Christian subjects of Turkey is a belief which no one who has tracked its progress can possibly entertain; and if all that was demanded by Prince Menschikoff were at this moment conceded, it would only be the concession of a pretence—making, on the one hand, the real object of the quarrel nearer of attainment, and, on the other, insuring a deeper and more certain danger; for which we should receive this equivalent: the danger might be postponed half a score of years. As a mere point of policy, therefore, we believe that the vacillation and timidity which has delayed the present status of the question to have been as ill-judged as it has proved useless.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

*Irish Gazette*, tell known thief, and *James Balchen*, an apprentice to Mr. Robinson, of No. 38, Queen's-road, West Chelsea, were clorated at Westminster, with burglariously breaking and entering, and receiving stolen goods. The prosecutor said that his premises were properly secured on Monday night, but on his coming down the stairs he found the door open, and on entering the house he found that he had been entered in the night, and a canvas bag, containing £7 in copper, stolen from a cupboard in the parlour, which had been forced open. He then broke a pane of glass in the back parlour window, which enabled them to unfasten the latch and get in. The prisoners were found near the premises in the street, about twelve o'clock on Monday night, and heard them say they had been in the house for some time, and had stolen a watch and a ring from the owner's house, at about two on Tuesday morning. Saw Balchen, who was one of his apprentices, in the street, and shortly afterwards saw him come to the door of his house, and saw him go in. He then saw the prisoners, who had stolen, invited him to come and fill his pockets. Henry Pells, detective sergeant, saw the prisoners, who had stolen, in the street, with three or four other thieves in silver and a new coat upon them. Balchen made no reply to the charges, the other denied all knowledge of it. They were re-

*Robert Francis Webb*, of Clarence-street, Islington, appeared before Mr. Corrie, at Clerkenwell, pursuant to his bail, charged with having assaulted Sarah Webb, his wife. Mr. Pelham, solicitor for the wife, addressed the bench at considerable length to show that the assault was committed under the influence of a temporary passion, and that the husband had no intention of money mat; and that a deed of separation had been prepared, allowing Mrs. Webb an ample annuity for herself and children, and urging that the case should not be dealt with under the Aggravated Assaults Act, as it would be a considerable injury to the plaintiff. Mr. Corrie, in reply, observing that Mr. Webb was a man of a bad character, and that the wife was about to become pregnant, Mr. Corrie said he was unnecessary after the powerful arguments of Mr. Pelham; and he ordered Mr. Webb to put in responsible bail to keep the peace towards his wife, &c., for twelve months.

Frederick Green, Alexander Green, and Thomas Bartlett, most determined-looking fellows, were placed at the bar before Mr. Broughton, at the same time. The latter, after a short examination, charged the burglariously entered premises of Mr. Thomson, pawnbroker, Hanover-square, and stolen therefrom property to a large amount. The particulars have been already given. The evidence was so strong, that the jury brought in a verdict against the three defendants. The Lord Justice William Pearce and Sir J. ant. Lockyer, of the 5th division, the Lord Justice Statham called on the morning of the robbery, while in the shop, where the robbery was committed, and he was looking up the street, and standing at the head of his bet. He heard some one say, "We'll watch him. Mind how you use it." He heard some one drawers opened, and he saw a man take out a bag. He said, "If you can't hold your tongue, I'll spit your head open!" While the prisoners were being taken away, he called out "Stop this ver!" as loudly as he was able. Sergeant Lockyer, in the evidence, said that he was in the shop at the time, and that he saw a man produce a gold watch, a silver ditto, and a silver snuff-box, and that the first investigation he had found at the lodging of the prisoner Burdett.

[illegible]

John Anderson, described as an artist, was charged at Worship-street, on Wednesday, with having assaulted and otherwise misused himself in a public house, and with having been drunk. The complainant, who exhibited a severe contusion on the forehead, stated that he had been drinking at the "Three Kings" public house, when, on leaving through Myrtle-street, Hoxton, in the company of her sister, who they were mutually assisted by the defendant, who thrust himself between them, he was assailed by the defendant, who endeavored to force him in order to avoid him; but as the defendant persisted in his importunities, he was obliged to leave the public house, and, on proceeding a short distance farther when they were overtaken by the defendant, who struck with his fist and the edge of a fist-glove, the prisoner then started off, but he was closely pursued by her sister, and, on being overtaken by her, she was again assaulted, and he endeavored to give him into custody. Miss Lavinia Baker confirmed the evidence of her sister, and stated that she was drinking at the public house, when they turned first, round upon her before he commenced his flight, and then struck her a heavy blow in the side. Mr. George Tarrant, a gentleman residing in Myrtle-street, Hoxton, who was standing near the public house, and was the first witness, who was stretched upon the ground, and observed the assault, stated that he saw the defendant strike the prisoner, and that he was the last person who saw the defendant, and that he did not know what was the matter, to which he replied that it was only two drunken men who were quarrelling. The prisoner then resumed his flight, and the witness hastened after him and gave him up to custody. Police constable 104, who was standing near the public house, and who was the last witness, who was intoxicated, endeavored to arrange the matter, and offered the defendant a shilling to leave the place, but he refused to do so. The defendant expressed his regret, and said that he had been drinking to such an extent that he had lost control over his actions, and that he should either return to his public house, or be committed to the police, and he should either return to his public house, or be committed to the police.

[illegible][illegible]

**THE QUEEN'S NEW STEAM YACHT.**—The new royal yacht will be built of the following dimensions and capabilities:—Length, of keel, 300 feet; length on deck, 315 feet; beam, forty feet; depth of hold, twenty-two feet; diameter of paddle-wheel, thirty feet six inches; stroke of piston, seven feet; diameter of cylinder, eight-four inches; tonnage, 1,200 tons; speed, twenty-eight knots per hour. The diameter of the twenty-five to twenty-eight, which, will, if it is calculated, a speed of from fifteen to sixteen knots per hour. The engines are to be manufactured by Penn, upon the oscillating principle, but which, to obtain the speed calculated upon, must be worked upon high pressure gauge. They will occupy great space in the bow of the vessel, and, consequently, the hull will be longer and wider than the ordinary yacht. We admit of the stowage of a less quantity of coals. We hope she will have a greater proportion of power to tonnage than any vessel afloat, and not a small nominal power, to be driven at a great speed of engine. With a large power, the maximum of speed will be attained with much more

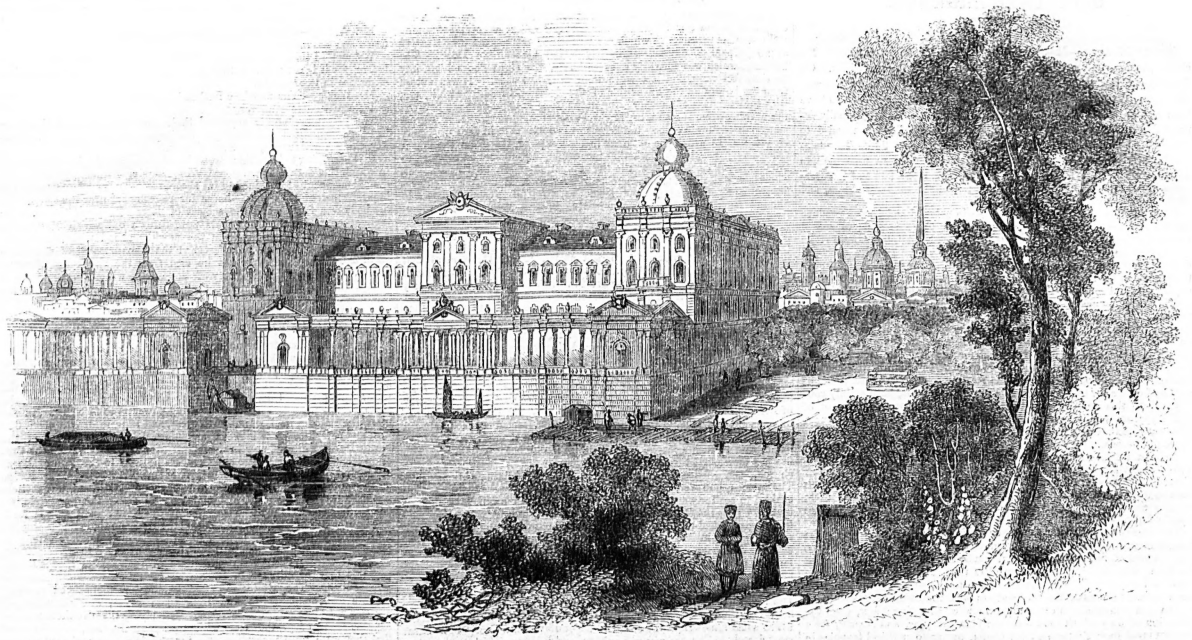
FOUNDERING OF A STEAMER IN THE CHANNEL.—Intelligence was on Saturday received at Lloyd's of the foundering of a steamer called the *Perseverance*, Mr. Keens, master, in the Channel, off Dunmore, Isle of Wight. She was an iron boat, and left London on Tuesday week for Gloucester. On Wednesday night, when about six miles off Dunmore, all the crew rushed upon deck, and reported that the vessel had sprung a leak and was fast sinking. She was found to be the worst, and the crew had only just time to lower three boats while the vessel went down in twenty fathoms of water. The crew succeeded in reaching Ventnor, at three o'clock on Thursday morning. The *Perseverance* was an iron boat, two years old, and was only insured on Monday, at Lloyd's, for £1500 for the trip round Channel.

PRINCE CZARTORYSKI.—The Polish exiles in London assembled numerously on the 21st instant, at Sussex-chambers, Duke-street, St. James's, to read the speech of Prince Adam Czart-ryski, delivered by his Highness at Paris on the 29th ult., and voted to him an address expressive of confidence, respect, and gratitude for the indefatigable manner, ability, and prudence with which, from his earliest days, and from the earliest and unbroken period of his illustrious father's reign, he had laboured for the freedom and independence of Poland, and that the general sympathy of European politics opens a new field to Polish patriotism, cannot be denied; and that the worthy Prince is, by his antecedents, his name, and his position, the national representative in foreign lands of the rights of his country, is also undoubted. The address was signed, on the part of the assembly, by Lieutenant Charles Sulezawski, who occupied the

**GOLD MINE IN ENGLAND.**—A discovery of gold is reported at East Wheal Russell, near Taviotiek. It is said that a series of experiments have proved that the gossan contains from one to two ounces of gold per ton; and that the very large ore (about thirty-five feet wide) at the bottom of the gossan lies down to the present bottom of the shaft (seventy-two fathoms), the length of the ore being also several hundred fathoms, and the quantity of the auriferous mineral is said to exist at the mine. It is calculated that 630,000 tons of the gossan are already discovered, and laid open, which, at an average of half an ounce per ton, would give 315,000 ounces, or £1,260, 000; and the expense being taken at £1 per ton, although it is said that they will not exceed 15s., the clear profit would average to be £630,000.







CITY OF ST. PETERSBURGH.

## ST. PETERSBURGH.

ST. PETERSBURGH, the metropolis of the Russian empire, is situated at the confluence of the River Neva with the Gulf of Finland, and is built partly on some islands at the mouth of the river, partly on the continent. The site of St. Petersburg was a vast morass, occupied by the tents of a few poor fishermen, until, in 1703, Peter the Great began the erection of the city by a citadel with three bastions. At that time this citadel, with a hut for his own occupation, and a few wooden hovels for his servants, formed the whole of the handsome city which now bears Great Peter's name. It was not till 1710 that the first house, properly so called, was built; but so rapid was the rise of the city, that in less than nine years from that date the seat of government was transferred to it from Moscow. The streets are now broad and spacious, and the mansions of the nobility are often immense piles, furnished with profuse magnificence. The Neva is in many places as broad as the Thames at London; its sides lined with handsome buildings. The quay is of immense extent, embanking the Neva with a wall, parapet, and pavement of heavy granite. The city, however, is subject to dangerous inundations, chiefly from the breaking up of the ice in Lake Ladoga and the River Neva. St. Petersburg is con-

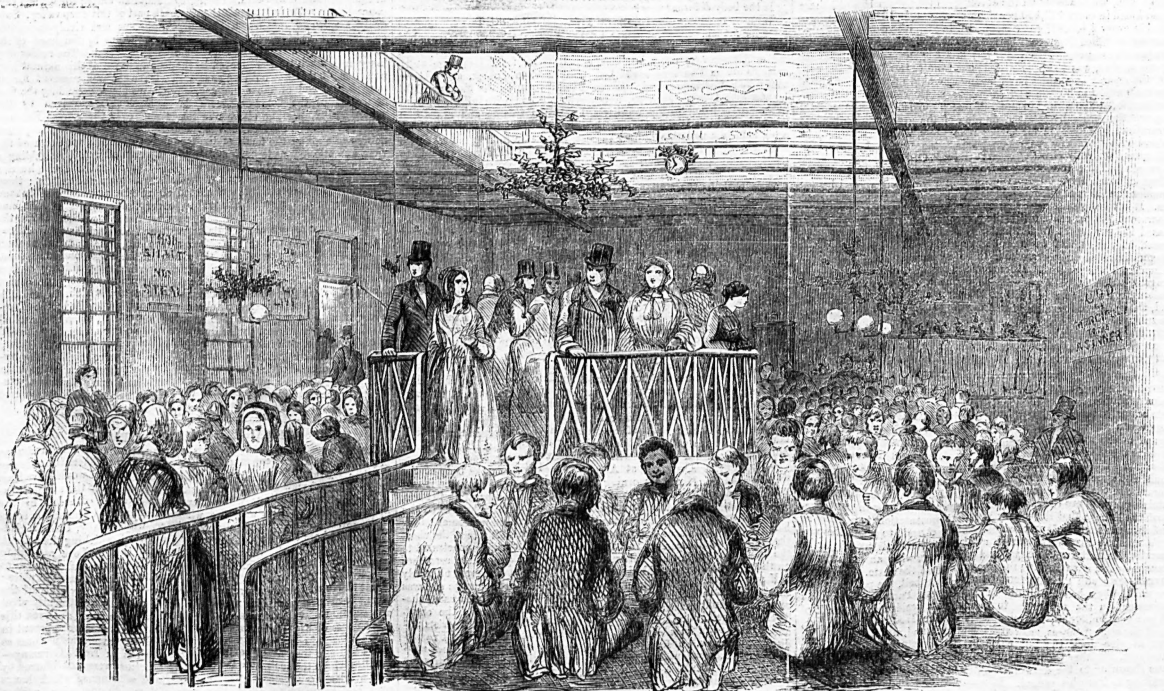
nected with Moscow by a railroad. In the centre of the city is situated the huge equestrian statue of Peter the Great, standing upon a mass of granite; the Emperor appearing as if ascending a precipice. It was erected by Catherine II., in 1782. Alexander's Column, erected in honour of the late Emperor, is another of the lions; it is 150 feet high. The great cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul contains the ashes of Peter the Great and his ancestors, with the exception of Peter II., who was buried at Moscow. St. Petersburg is 425 miles N.W. of Moscow, and 1000 N.E. of Vienna.

## CHRISTMAS AND THE POOR.

On Monday the inmates of almost all the metropolitan and suburban poor-houses were regaled with Christmas fare, and the soup-kitchens dined all comers upon solids. At the Samaritan Institution, in Farringdon-street—an excellent charity, where every Sunday above 200 destitute persons are fed—it is estimated that more than 1500 persons sat down to a good Christmas dinner, and rose from it with no further payment than their thanks. Free baths and lavatories are attached to this institution.

## GIFT OF A MARRIAGE PORTION.

On Tuesday the annual draw for a marriage gift of £100, left by Mr. Henry Raine, the founder of Raine's Charity, St. George-in-the-East, and which was bequeathed by him to those young women who had been educated in the school, and were approved of by the trustees, took place at the asylum, in Charles-street, Old Gravel-lane. The charity educates fifty boys and fifty girls, who are clothed and educated at the founder's expense; but forty of the most deserving are wholly maintained at the asylum. After leaving the school, they go out to service, when, on reaching the age of twenty-two, they are eligible to receive the marriage-portion. There are frequently five or six candidates. On this occasion there was only one. She was an orphan, and when she left the school she was taken into the service of the Rev. Mr. Quekett. She had a very excellent testimonial from the reverend gentleman, and at once obtained the lot. Should she get a suitor, he must be approved of by the trustees, when she will be married to him on the 1st of May, the day being celebrated throughout the parish by the merry peal of the church bells, and the whole of the 100 children, with the trustees, are present in the church. The founder was, in 1719, an extensive brewer in the parish.



DINNER AT THE SAMARITAN INSTITUTION

THREEPENCE,





THE PANTOMIMES.

STAMPED.]







**SUPPOSED MURDER.**—The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Campbell and Nicholson, the two women charged with causing the death of Mr. Hall, of Snanton, by pushing him into the Onse.





## CITY PORTRAITS AND CITY PICTURES.

## GRUBBINS OF PORTSOKEN.

WHAT! not know old Grubbin!—our Grubbin!—Grubbin of Portsoken!—Grubbin the champion of constituted authorities and vested interests—the advocate of monthly ward-dinners? Not know our Grubbin? Where have you been living all your life? What newspapers have you been reading from year to year? What sort of people have you been talking to, not to know our Grubbin? I thought all the world knew old Grubbin. Why, there isn't a Common Council meeting without Grubbin; there isn't an alderman made or a City Chamberlain elected without our Grubbin; there isn't the slightest innovation upon corporate rights attempted, but Grubbin is in the front ranks of the patriotic opposition; there isn't a friendly testimonial got up, or a patriotic thing done for an old and tried Corporation supporter, but Grubbin is in the thick of it. Not know our Grubbin!

Well, then, since you don't know him, and to begin at the beginning, and to treat you in a friendly, confidential sort of way, I'll tell you a little about him; and, what's more, I can assure you about him, know him good sort of fellow, as you'll find out when you come to know him. You may not think so at first, perhaps—many people don't. You may think him somewhat coarse, and ignorant, and prejudiced, and overbearing, and too fond of dinners, at first; but you won't when you see him dine once or twice, you'll begin to appreciate him. When you've heard him speak upon "vested interests"—that's his great question—you'll think very differently of him. You'll even go so far as to say, perhaps, that Grubbin is "a ripper!"

Grubbin is a thriving man, perhaps the most thriving man in our ward. It isn't many can turn out a prettier melt of tallow than Grubbin. He has done a good deal in the melting time in his time, from paper down to tea-spoons and town-stuff—it's all the same to Grubbin, so long as there's an honest penny to be turned.

He has worked his way up from the scraper, how Grubbin. He began at the shutters in frosty weather; and always speaks, with tears in his eyes, of the days when he swept out the shop, and carried out all the light parcels in the heavy basket. He has swept out a good many things since then to his own personal advantage, as his bankers can vouch for. He has done his share of "street-widening and thoroughfare-opening movement" was going on. You should have heard him when he came in "collusion," as he called it, with Deputy Smith of the movement. Didn't he shake the walls of the old room when the Common Council didn't shake the walls of the old room when the Common Council didn't shake the whole thing into consideration? Didn't he show what old Grubbin was made of? I should rather think he did—especially when he alluded to one particular pump that stood in the middle of a narrow lane, close by a dark, muddy old church without any congregation; and when he told them, in a deeply impressive manner, how often, when he was an apprentice in cordwain, he had "acquainted" his thirst from the identical iron ladle that was still chained to that very pump, and how it went to his heart—Grubbin's heart—to contemplate the sacrifice they imposed, the effect was tremendous. Why, the iron ladle was sacred in his eyes; it was not to the pump alone that it was riveted—it was linked with his earliest and fondest associations!—That was decidedly one of Grubbin's greatest triumphs. The pump stands to this very day, close to the old, dark, congregationless church, stopping the way, and knocking over loaded porters on foggy days, and tripping up fast young City clerks on frosty mornings, and committing terrible havoc amidst no end of elderly gentlemen upon dusky wintry evenings. There it stands, firm and impassively, a proud and lasting monument of Grubbin's genius, and Grubbin's public usefulness.

However, these are only the lighter phases of my friend's character; there are better things to come. Grubbin, I may mention, is strongest at dinners; in fact, you don't know what he is capable of until you have seen him dine. I've seen him at Guildhall on Lord Mayor's day, along with the Ministers, wrinking his eyes at the First Lord of the Treasury—I've seen him eating his dinner at the Freemasons' hall on his legs, after a warden's repast, coming in "collusion" with the City Reform Association. I can scarcely say at which of them he appeared in the strongest colours, though I sometimes am inclined to give it in favour of the "collusion" with the Freemasons.

The Roman general making his celebrated electrifying speech over the dead body of What's-his-name, who wanted to be made emperor, was ridiculous compared with Grubbin's Portsoken fighting the battle of our corporate rights and privileges. I don't remember a half of the powerful things he said about the coal-tax, and the oyster-metage, and the Thames conservancy dues, and the parity and efficiency of the city officials, from my Lord Mayor down to Police-constable No. 666. I don't remember this; I wish I did. All I know is that, after the fifth bowl of punch, he told us that we were to give up the oyster-metage, and the sumpenny addition to the Monument, and the threepenny tax on carts, he wouldn't answer for the consequences; and if he wouldn't, he should like to know who would! Why, he supposed

they'd be for knocking Gog and Magog "off their perch" next, old Grubbin said; and then what would become of their liberties? Who was going to protect the city if Gog and Magog were not to do it? Once let them go, once touch Temple-bar, and he should care how soon French or Roman armies landed at Dover, and came straight up to town by the South-Eastern Railway!

When Grubbin had worked upon our feelings by this sarcastic and interrogatory style of eloquence, he wound up by telling us that if the friends in human shape who were thirsting for a victim must have one, it is he—Grubbin. But don't let them lay their sacrilegious hands upon Gog or Magog—don't let a single hair of their heads be touched. He was ready for the sacrifice, and at any moment prepared to bare his breast to the blow.—I have a distinct recollection of Grubbin, at this passage, unbuttoning his extensive waistcoat, opening his capacious, tumbled shirt-front, and exposing to the public gaze a rather dingy-looking flannel waistcoat! Our Grubbin requested the company present to understand, as he placed his hand upon the left side of the dingy flannel waistcoat, that *that* was always ready for the water's knife, whenever the Corporation or Portsoken would the sacrifice. His only hope was—and if it should be considered a weakness on his part, it was at least a very natural and characteristic one—his only hope was, that when the time for the sacrifice did arrive, and the assassin, whoever he was, grasped his knife, that it might be a "hammy" one!

Grubbin is great in parochial affairs, and that, too, in a brace of parishes: one metropolitan, where the melting is carried on; the other, rustic, where the carriage and footman are carried on. My friend lays himself out for popularity amongst the poor, and in one way or the other does a good deal for them, if they would but understand and appreciate his active and wide-spreading benevolence, which they don't; but that's no fault of his. The man who can sympathize with the City pumps is not likely, I should think, to be indifferent to the country poor; only, as Grubbin remarked one frosty day, with great truth, the pumps have got quite as much feeling as the poor, without any of their ingratitude. Why, Grubbin has worked night and day for the poor. He has held the erection of a new treadmill for the idle, believing it to be one of the noblest institutions of our country. He has found lots of work, at four-and-sixpence a-week, for the industrious. He has addressed them himself on several occasions upon the necessity for greater self-denial and frugality, and has distributed amongst the women an end of useful and economical receipts for the concoction of rich and invigorating stews, and soups, and puddings, the chief ingredients in which are rice, water, onions, and skimmed-milk.

It is really astonishing—at least, it would be if we didn't know how ignorant and idle are the poor—that he is astonishing to think of the difficulty Grubbin had to persuade people to try his rice-stew, costing only sixpence for seven pounds, or his onion and barley-water soup, at a penny-farthing the quart. I don't think one of them has ever had the industry to make any a second time; and when Grubbin expostulates with the ignorant, deluded people, they say it's all "dash," and "rot," and "swash!" But that's the way of the world. Grubbin feels it, nevertheless, and declares that it quite takes away his relish for turtle and venison; and if it was not that he knew he had a parochial as well as a public duty to perform, he'd never have anything more to do with treadmills and workhouse distilleries.

However, Grubbin doesn't feel down just now. It won't do! Unless I'm very much mistaken, our Grubbin will be wanted at headquarters soon. These are rickety, distressed times. There's a nasty, unwholesome spirit of change in the air, that will require some of old Grubbin's disinfecting to make it all right. He will have to come in "collusion" with working, traditional, common-councilmen, and radical secretaries of all sorts of republican associations, and unpleasant commissioners of Inquiry. Gog and Magog and Temple-bar will want Grubbin's right hand to keep them in their places; oyster-metres are walking in ominous silence; bridge-sweepers are gloomy; Thames-conservators mutter desperate things; and the man at the Monument has been heard to declare that he'd jump off the top into Fish-street-hill if it wasn't for the iron cage. It does not require much of a prophetic spirit to foresee that, before long, New Year's Day shall have arrived, that fabled waistcoat, and bring it in collusion with the assassin's hammy knife!

## MR. BOURMAN'S LOVE LETTER.

"To the most choice Gentlewoman and ornament of her sex, Mrs. Elizabeth Goode, daughter of Sebastian Goode, Esquire, of Maldon.

"MRS. ELIZABETH,

"I have long been an earnest suitor to your honour and deserts, that I might be admitted an humble suitor to your sweet self; now, after many strivings and wranglings, I have almost prevailed. My next suit, my dearest self, would comply with your dearest parents' desire, and mine; they are most ready to part with a great part of their estate for your sake, and I most willingly to place all my joys and delights in *You alone*. Nowe it, or will suddenly be, in your sole power to dash and frustrate, or crown all my indeavors; hereby you make me a most happy man, and your self (I hope) a no less happy spouse.

"Well, sweete Mrs. Elizabeth, be not afraid to venture on me; as you have a most tender father and a most indulgent mother, so let me that I think Providence, could you read my most earnest thoughts, you would soon asswere love with love. I here promise you, and will make good this promise again (when that happy day comes) on holy ground, that I will love and honour you.

"Knowe, this is my virgin request, the first request in earnest that ever came from my lips or pen; my eyes have seen many young gallants and virgins, but Mrs. Elizabeth is the delight of my eyes. Others of your sex have been acceptable, and some precious in my eyes; but you, and you only, have been, and still are, the pearl in my eyes.

"Amongst all the works of God, I delight most in beholdings (the sun excepted) an amiable countenance; and such a yours, or none in these parts of England. Your face is a map of beauties, your gentle breast a cabinet of virtues, and your whole self a cluster of all the choicest delicacies; but, in plain English, not your pleasing aspect, nor well-featured person, nor undimmed face, nor virginity portion, fastened my affection on you, but your love (of this I have been long persuaded) to a most happy (myself I mean) so undeserving it.

"As for myself, I am thought worthy of a good wife, though unworthy of you. These pretty words, called husbands, are such rare commodities in this age, that I can woe and wivee wivee by the dozen. I have my heart, ready to be made up to you, and then lay it up next her heart as a treasure; but I will not try their courties, except I find you discontinue.

"My last request is this—take a turn in private, then read this letter again, and imagine the puman at your elbow. Next lay your hand upon your heart, and resolve to say Amen to my desires. If so, I shall accept your portion with the left hand, but your lovely person with the right. Portions I can have enough to my mind in other places, but I will not let my mind in any shall furnish you with a husband but *King-hood*, therefore, no hope you most hearty Friend and Servant, *Mine*, where lives your most happy friend and Servant.

"From my Chamber, Dec. 2, 1644." "THOMAS BOURMAN.

"NOTHING LIKE IMITATION.—A billie of Dundee, after witnessing the Lord Justice Clerk pass sentence of death very impressively upon a criminal, happening to have a fine of eightpence to impose on an offender, thus solemnly addressed him:—'You must therefore either go to jail or pay the money; and the Lord have mercy on your soul!'—*Autobiography of William Jerard.*

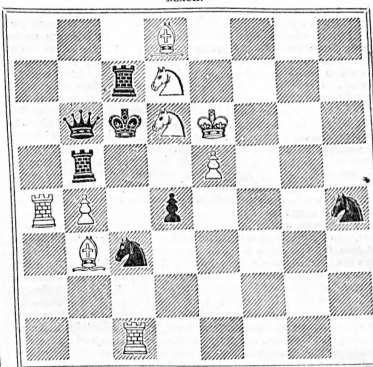
## CHESS.

(Correspondents are requested to address all Communications to MR. KING, 151, New Oxford-street.)

## No. III.

## PROBLEM BY F. ROBINSON (OF B.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

While moving first to checkmate in five moves.

GAME 28 IN THE MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. LEOWENTHAL AND HARWITZ.

- | BLACK. (MR. L.)            | WHITE. (MR. H.)          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. P. to Q. fourth         | 1. P. to Q. fourth       |
| 2. P. to B. fourth         | 2. P. to B. fourth       |
| 3. Kt. to Q. B. third      | 3. Kt. to K. B. third    |
| 4. P. to K. fourth         | 4. P. to K. fourth       |
| 5. P. to B. fifth          | 5. B. to Q. third        |
| 6. P. to K. third          | 6. P. to K. third        |
| 7. Kt. to K. third         | 7. P. to Q. third        |
| 8. P. to K. third          | 8. P. to Q. third        |
| 9. Castles                 | 9. P. to Kt. fourth      |
| 10. B. to third            | 10. B. to K. third       |
| 11. P. takes P.            | 11. Kt. takes P.         |
| 12. Kt. to K. second       | 12. Kt. to K. third      |
| 13. Kt. to K. B. third     | 13. Kt. to K. B. third   |
| 14. Kt. to K. B. fourth    | 14. P. to Kt. fourth (d) |
| 15. Kt. to K. B. fifth     | 15. Kt. takes Kt. (d)    |
| 16. P. takes Kt.           | 16. P. to Q. fourth      |
| 17. Kt. to K. sixth        | 17. P. to K. fifth       |
| 18. B. to Q. B. second     | 18. Kt. takes Kt.        |
| 19. Q. takes Kt.           | 19. Q. to K. B. third    |
| 20. B. to Q. square        | 20. P. takes B.          |
| 21. Q. takes P. (e)        | 21. P. takes Q.          |
| 22. Q. takes Q.            | 22. P. takes Q.          |
| 23. P. takes B.            | 23. Q. to Q. B. square   |
| 24. Q. to K. square        | 24. K. to K. square      |
| 25. Kt. to K. third        | 25. K. to K. square      |
| 26. Kt. to K. third (c)    | 26. Kt. to K. square     |
| 27. Kt. takes B.           | 27. B. takes K.          |
| 28. B. to Q. third         | 28. B. to Q. third       |
| 29. P. to K. fourth        | 29. P. to Kt. fifth      |
| 30. R. to K. third         | 30. B. to Q. B. third    |
| 31. R. to K. third         | 31. B. to Q. B. third    |
| 32. K. to K. second        | 32. P. to Q. B. fourth   |
| 33. B. to Q. B. sixth      | 33. R. to Q. eighth      |
| 34. R. to K. second        | 34. R. to Q. seventh     |
| 35. R. to K. second        | 35. P. to Q. sixth       |
| 36. K. to Kt. sixth        | 36. P. to Q. sixth       |
| 37. B. to Kt. fifth        | 37. B. to K. third       |
| 38. B. to Kt. fifth        | 38. B. to Q. B. third    |
| 39. B. to Q. Kt. fifth     | 39. B. to Q. B. third    |
| 40. B. to Q. Kt. sixth (e) | 40. P. to Kt. fifth      |
| 41. B. to Q. Kt. fourth    | 41. P. takes Kt. (check) |
| 42. K. takes P.            | 42. P. to Kt. second     |
| 43. K. to K. Kt. third (g) | 43. P. to Q. seventh (h) |
| 44. K. takes P.            | 44. B. takes Kt. P.      |
| 45. P. to Kt. fifth        | 45. K. to Kt. second     |
| 46. P. to K. sixth (check) | 46. K. to B. square      |
| 47. P. to K. B. third      | 47. B. to Q. B. third    |
| 48. R. to Q. third         | 48. R. to Q. second      |
| 49. K. to B. third         | 49. B. to K. seventh     |
| 50. R. to K. third         | 50. R. to K. seventh     |
| 51. K. to Kt. fourth       | 51. B. to K. seventh     |
| 52. K. takes K. (check)    | 52. K. takes K. (check)  |
| 53. K. to K. square        | 53. K. to K. square      |
| 54. White resigns.         |                          |

(a) Very hazardous in a match game.

(b) Taking with B. would have been better.

(c) White failed, giving the attack and winning a Pawn.

(d) Having no better move for the moment.

(e) White made the second move proposed a drawn game, which White declined.

(f) White might have obtained a winning position by playing K. to B. third.

(g) Had P. taken P., White would have played B. to Q. B. sixth, winning.

(h) Had White taken P., he would, in all probability, have drawn the game.

On Wednesday week the match terminated in favour of Mr. Harwitz.

Mr. Leowenthal had the game in his hands, and yet lost in a few moves through an oversight.

FANNY FERN.—It seems that "Fanny Fern," however enchanting as a writer, is not enduringly enquiring as a wife. Her husband is understood to have found it for his comfort to get a divorce. Her lord having thus taken leave of her, a wag wants to know whether this *leave* is one of the "Fern Leaves."

LIFE AT THE DIGGINGS.—The following quotations from a letter received last week by a tradesman in Plymouth from his daughter at Geelong will afford a specimen of the "fast" proceedings of individuals in the "land of anguets." The writer and her sister left Southampton in the Lady Kennaway, for Melbourne, in May last;—September 2, 1853.

Dear Father and Mother,—With great pleasure I inform you that we arrived at Melbourne safe, after a voyage of three months.

When I was taken to the depot, and all our expenses paid by the Government officials. We remained in the depot till we had obtained situations. I engaged with a lady as child's-maid, with the understanding that all I should have to do would be to look after two children, but on going to my place I found my new mistress kept a lodging-house, and had four men lodgers in her house, besides a man and his wife and two children, and I was expected to do the household-work. I told her I would not stay. The house where she lived was about a mile and a half from Melbourne, so I went into town to look for another place. I got one in a dressmaker's establishment, 12a, a week, and boarded in the house.

When I was returning home to my mistress at the lodging-house, I met a young man, a gold-digger, who entered into conversation with me and walked part of the way home. Before we parted he asked me if I would be his wife, but I did not know what to say to that. This young man had been to the diggings and made a great deal of money, and he is going again, and said that once more, and then we should come to England. I suppose I may as well tell all. Well, we got married by licence at St. James's Church of England, Melbourne. I saw him one day and got married the next, and he gave me to commence my housekeeping with gold.

I have since changed for four hundred sovereigns. We have left Melbourne, and are living at Geelong.

Gold is very plenty here; everybody gets on here. I saw an old man dressed in rags in Melbourne, who had been to the diggings and got plenty of money; he was throwing sovereigns about the street, and said again, and said that once more, and then we should come to England. I saw a very poor place to stop in when you have got it. I expect to return home in twelve months.—Your affectionate daughter, &c.

**BASNETT**—On the 14th inst., at the Terrace, Cumberwell-green, Eleanor, the widow of Nathaniel Wale Basnett, Esq., formerly of the East India House, at her eightieth year.  
**HOLT**—On the 25th inst., at Bertie-terrace, Leamington, of consumption, Clarette, youngest daughter of the late Rev. John Holt, vicar of Wrawby, Lincolnshire, and rector of Elston, Notts.  
**HOWELL**—On Christmas-day, at Ethy House, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, David, Henry Howell, Esq., late Lieutenant 2nd (Queen's) Dragoon Guards, aged twenty-five.



## SPORTING NEWS.

## BETTING AT MANCHESTER.—TUESDAY.

On Saturday, 1000 to 4000 were taken about the Chester Cup, but the same odds might have been obtained to win a few thousands more.

To-day there was a disposition to lay against Miss Howley for the Liverpool Steeple chase; 9 to 1 was currently offered, and we think 10 to 1 would have been laid, but there were no takers. King Tom, Dorvish, and Ruby, all for the Derby, are very firm. Vingo for the Chester Cup continues to be backed at any advance upon 100 to 3, an unprecedented figure at this period of the year.

## LIVERPOOL, STEEPLECHASE.

9 to 1 agst Miss Howley (offered) 12 to 1 agst Come Away (taken)

## GREAT NORTHERN HANDICAP.

50 to 1 agst Newminster (taken) 10 to 1 agst Henry (taken and off)

## CHESTER CUP.

50 to 1 agst Vingo (taken freely) 100 to 1 agst Henry (taken)

45 to 1 — Tom (take 50 to 1) 100 to 1 — Henry (taken)

50 to 1 — Newminster (taken) 100 to 1 — Kynsley Hero (off)

65 to 1 — Alford (taken and off) 20 to 1 — Ruby (wanted)

## DERBY.

8 to 1 agst King Tom (take 9 to 1) 12 to 1 agst Dorvish (take 13 to 1)

freely) 20 to 1 — Ruby (wanted)

## RACING FIXTURES FOR 1854.

The Jockey Club having determined to commence their season on Easter Monday (April 7), the principal meetings—supposing the usual arrangements are observed—will stand as under. Should the stewards, in any instance determine to vary the fixture, it will be advisable, as a guide to others, to give us immediate notice.

## FEBRUARY.

Newton Spring ..... 2 Lincoln Spring ..... 14 Nottingham Spring ..... 21

Derby Spring ..... 8

## MARCH.

Liverpool Spring ..... 1 Coventry Spring ..... 14 Caterick ..... 27

Doncaster Spring ..... 7 Lincoln Spring ..... 14 Abergavenny ..... 29

Warwick Spring ..... 14

## APRIL.

Croxeth Park ..... 4 Cheltenham Spring ..... 17 York Spring ..... 25

Newmarket Craven ..... 12 Malton ..... 27

## MAY.

Newmarket P.S. .... 1 Shrewsbury ..... 17 Bath ..... 23

Cheltenham Spring ..... 9 Louth and a Edinb. .... 18 Liverpool Hunt Club ..... 24

Louth and a Edinb. .... 18 Louth and a Edinb. .... 18

Newmarket S.S. .... 16

## JUNE.

Manchester ..... 7 Newcastle-on-Tyne ..... 20

Ascuton Heath ..... 21

Hampdon ..... 21

## JULY.

Newmarket ..... 4 Liverpool ..... 12 Nottingham ..... 29

Worcester ..... 4 Ipswich ..... 13 Gillingham ..... 25

Lancaster ..... 4 Stourbridge ..... 13

Manchester ..... 13 Stamford ..... 15

## AUGUST.

Brighton ..... 2 Odham ..... 7 Chelmsford ..... 29

Brighton ..... 4 North Staffordshire ..... 9 Derby ..... 29

Wolverhampton ..... 7 Egham ..... 13 Plymouth ..... 30

Reading ..... 9 Hereford ..... 24

## SEPTEMBER.

Warwick ..... 5 Doncaster ..... 12 Manchester Autumn ..... 21

Lichfield ..... 5

Western Meeting ..... 7

Rocheester & Chatham ..... 7

## OCTOBER.

Chester Autumn ..... 3 Newmarket S.O. .... 9 Newmarket H. .... 23

Warwick Autumn ..... 3 Worcester Autumn ..... 23

Wrexham ..... 3

## NOVEMBER.

Epsom Autumn ..... 21 County Hunt ..... 8

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOOKS FOR PRESENTS.—BINNS and CO.'S PUBLICATIONS.

BINNS and GOODWIN, 41, Fleet street, and 19, Cheap street, Bath.

ELEGANT GIFT BOOK.—Post 8vo, gilt, with Illustrations, 3s.

THE FRIENDSHIPS OF THE BIBLE. By AMICUS.

LONDON: PARTRIDGE, OAKLEY, and Co., 34, Paternoster-row, and 70, Edgware-road.

ELEGANT GIFT BOOK.—Post 8vo, gilt, 3s.

AN OFFERING FROM ST. NICOLAS; or, Letters from

Abroad. Edited by ST. NICOLAS.

LONDON: PARTRIDGE, OAKLEY, and Co., 34, Paternoster-row, and 70, Edgware-road.

MEMOIRS OF AN EX-CAPUCHIN; or, Scenes of Modern

Monastic Life. By G. VOUGE.

Exposes to public view the inner workings of monasteries in more graphic and startling colours than the world ever saw before.—Advertiser.

LONDON: PARTRIDGE, OAKLEY, and Co., 34, Paternoster-row, and 70, Edgware-road.

CLOTEL; or, The President's Daughter. A Narrative of a Slave

Life in the United States. By W. WELLS BROWN, a fugitive Slave.

With a Sketch of the Author's Life. By CHARLES SEAGRAM, M.A.

LONDON: PARTRIDGE, OAKLEY, and Co., 34, Paternoster-row, and 70, Edgware-road.

THE WORLD TO COME: Lectures Delivered in the Lock Chapel,

in Lent, 1853. By the Rev. CAPEL MONTAGU, D.D., Minister of the

Chapel. LONDON: PARTRIDGE, OAKLEY, and Co., 34, Paternoster-row, and 70, Edgware-road.

THE LATE EARL OF DUBUI: a Sermon Occasioned by the

Death of the Late Earl of Dubui. Preached on Sunday Morning, June

12, 1851, in the Lock Chapel. By the same Author.

LONDON: PARTRIDGE, OAKLEY, and Co., 34, Paternoster-row, and 70, Edgware-road.

THE LATE EARL OF DUBUI: a Sermon Occasioned by the

Death of the Late Earl of Dubui. Preached on Sunday Morning, June

12, 1851, in the Lock Chapel. By the same Author.

LONDON: PARTRIDGE, OAKLEY, and Co., 34, Paternoster-row, and 70, Edgware-road.

THE LATE EARL OF DUBUI: a Sermon Occasioned by the

Death of the Late Earl of Dubui. Preached on Sunday Morning, June

12, 1851, in the Lock Chapel. By the same Author.

LONDON: PARTRIDGE, OAKLEY, and Co., 34, Paternoster-row, and 70, Edgware-road.

THE LATE EARL OF DUBUI: a Sermon Occasioned by the

Death of the Late Earl of Dubui. Preached on Sunday Morning, June

12, 1851, in the Lock Chapel. By the same Author.

LONDON: PARTRIDGE, OAKLEY, and Co., 34, Paternoster-row, and 70, Edgware-road.

THE LATE EARL OF DUBUI: a Sermon Occasioned by the

Death of the Late Earl of Dubui. Preached on Sunday Morning, June

12, 1851, in the Lock Chapel. By the same Author.

LONDON: PARTRIDGE, OAKLEY, and Co., 34, Paternoster-row, and 70, Edgware-road.

THE LATE EARL OF DUBUI: a Sermon Occasioned by the

Death of the Late Earl of Dubui. Preached on Sunday Morning, June

12, 1851, in the Lock Chapel. By the same Author.

LONDON: PARTRIDGE, OAKLEY, and Co., 34, Paternoster-row, and 70, Edgware-road.

Now newly, in foolscap 8vo, boards, price 1s. 6d., a New Edition of  
NED MUSGRAVE; or, The Most Unfortunate Man in the  
World.—A Comedy, by THOMAS HOOD.  
LONDON: DAVID BRYCE, 48, Paternoster-row.

DISRAELI'S WORKS. POPULAR EDITION. Complete for  
the 1854. In 6s. 6d., in fcap. 8vo, boards.

Venetia; a Romance ..... 1 6  
Henrietta Temple ..... 1 6  
Sybil; or, The Two Nations ..... 1 6  
Conjugal Fling ..... 1 6  
Alroy; and The Rise of Iskander ..... 1 6  
Coningsby ..... 1 6  
Ixion in Heaven, &c. .... 1 6  
Tancred; or, The New Crusade ..... 1 6  
The Young Duke ..... 1 6  
Vivian Grey ..... 2 0  
LONDON: DAVID BRYCE, 48, Paternoster-row.

In Penny Numbers weekly.  
TOWER OF LONDON. By W. H. AINSWORTH, Author of  
"Windsor Castle." Illustrated by upwards of 50 Woodcuts and 40 large  
Steel Illustrations, by GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.  
"The most powerful romance ever published."  
LONDON: GEORGE VICKERS, HOLYWELL-STREET.

In Penny Numbers weekly.  
WHOM TO MARRY, and HOW TO GET MARRIED; or the  
Adventures of a Lady in Search of a Good Husband. By the  
BROTHERS MAYHEW. With Steel Illustrations, by GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.  
"The most amusing book that has appeared for many years—interesting  
alike to married and single persons."  
LONDON: GEORGE VICKERS, HOLYWELL-STREET.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON MAGAZINE.—PRICE SIXPENCE.  
Published Monthly, containing Forty-eight Quarto Pages of Letter-  
press, by the MOST POPULAR WRITERS of the day. ILLUSTRATED by the  
BEST ARTISTS.  
"A Magazine so liberal, so able, so vigorous, and withal so cheap and  
beautifully illustrated, ought not to starve among us for want of favour."  
—Examiner. Price 6s. 6d. and by all Booksellers.

Now publishing, in Penny Numbers, or handsomely bound in cloth, gilt,  
price 3s. 6d.  
SCOTTISH CHIEFS. By MISS J. PORTER. Beautifully illustrated  
with Numerous Wood Engravings, and a Steel Frontispiece.

"We are bound to recommend this work, as it contains a series of great  
power, great buoyancy and vision of youthful talent, and that it is  
totally free from affectation."—See "Englishwoman's Magazine" for  
December, 1853. LONDON: HENRY LEE, 22, Warwick-lane.

THE COON HUNT (Laughing Song), 2s. post free.  
LILLY LARK (Laughing Song), 2s. post free.

"The best comic songs written these last twenty years."—Observer.  
JOHN GAY, 5, Conduit-street, Regent-street, and 67, Paternoster-row.

BANK OF ENGLAND.  
THE UNCLAIMED DIVIDEND BOOKS OF THE BANK OF  
ENGLAND, containing the Names, Addresses, and Descriptions of  
owners of 20,000 persons, carefully arranged under the various letters of the  
alphabet. Price 1s. each book, post free 4s. extra. Be particular in stating  
what letter you require. S. SAMPSON, and Co., 8, Amen-corner, Paternoster-row.

THE LONDON MAIL, Published on the 8th and 24th of every  
month, to meet the requirements of the Government, Military, Civil,  
and Naval interests of Australia, India, and the Colonies.  
The Mercantile Intelligence—including Markets, Shipping, and Exchange  
is full, and accurately reported.

THE LONDON MAIL, price 2s. per annum, can be regularly forwarded  
to friends in Australia or India, by application to the Editor, or to the  
Office, No. 115, Fleet-street, where all letters to the Editor should be addressed.  
Agents, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. PHAROAN,  
and Co., Madras; Mr. JAMES GUNTER, Bombay.  
Printed and Published by JOHN AMESON, the Proprietor, at the LONDON  
MAIL OFFICE, No. 115, Fleet-street.

HAYDN'S MESSIAH.—Octavo Edition. By JOHN BUNRO.  
6s. 6d.—HAYDN'S CREATION, Octavo Edition. By JOHN BUNRO.  
Octavo Edition. 6s. 6d.—This is the most elegant edition of  
Haydn's greatest work that ever has appeared in England, setting entirely  
aside his many objections to the Spectator. Dec. 19, 1853.  
In the Press—"The Organ; its History and Construction," by E. J. Hop-  
kins, Esq. (organist of the Temple Church), and Dr. Hainbault—Subscribers  
names received as under.

LONDON: ROBERT COCKS and Co., New Burlington-street. Publishers to the  
Queen.

Jan. 16, will be published, Fol. pp. 80, price 12s.  
THE CHILD'S PROGRESS, FROM BIRTH TO GLORY.

Illustrated in a selection of Poetical Pieces, adapted to music. In three  
Vols. with a full and complete Accompaniment, by the Rev. W. L. G. G. G.  
A.M., Rector of Longstanton St. Michael, near Cambridge.

LONDON: SEELY'S, Fleet-street, and Hanover-street. Cambridge: DIXON,  
Market-street.

THE MAGIC OF HOME. New ballad by the celebrated  
BLEWITT. Price 2s. Post free for stamps. "A more delightful  
ballad we never heard of."—Exquisite. Simple and simplicity.  
Atlas. "A perfect gem."—Spectator. "Original and beautiful."—Globe.

TO VIOLIN PLAYERS.—FLOWERS OF THE BALLROOM.  
Price 1s. Free for stamps. A collection of dances, waltzes, and  
other music, suitable for the amateur and professional dancer. The number  
before us contains a full and fashionable set of quadrilles, waltzes,  
Redowa, galop, Schottische, polka, and country dance. It seems almost  
incredible at the price.—Review.

JEWELL and LETCHFORD, 17, Soho-square.

AN ELEGANT CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR ONE SHILLING.  
RIMMEL'S PERFUMED ALMANACK, printed on Satin, emits  
a delightful odour, and forms a most acceptable present to friends at  
home or abroad. Sent by post on receipt of 15 postage stamps.—Sold by  
all Perfumers, Booksellers, and Chemists, and by E. T. L. Sole Proprietor  
of the Toilet Vase, 30, Gerard-street, Soho, London.

NEW MARMALADE.  
WOTHERSPOON'S SCOTCH MARMALADE was acknowledged  
by all to be the finest article of the kind made last season. We are  
now taking orders for this season's make, which we expect will be ready for  
delivery early in January. As the demand for this very popular  
necessity is increasing, we have the pleasure to announce that we have  
JAMES WOTHERSPOON and Co., and ROBERT WOTHERSPOON  
and Co., Glasgow; WOTHERSPOON, MACAY, and Co., 65, Queen-  
street, Chelmsford, London.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH (Used in the Royal Laundry).  
WOTHERSPOON'S machine-made LOZENGES and COMFITS,  
packed in neat 4oz. boxes, FREE FROM COLOURING MATTER.

The children were so much delighted with the first application of the  
LOZENGES, now so universally known for the quality, prepared by steam-  
power, for Home Use and Exportation.

LONDON: WOTHERSPOON, MACAY, and Co., 65, Queen-street, Chelmsford.  
Glasgow: ROBERT WOTHERSPOON and Co.

CHILDRENS' ESSENCE OF MUSTARD.  
Hemington Rectory, Redbath, Bath.

Sir,—Last winter my little boy was tormented for three months with chil-  
blains, which scarce ever opened to the top at night, and which ultimately  
proved so much troublesome, and prevented him from attending to his  
education, that I was obliged to seek medical aid. I tried all the outward applica-  
tions I could hear of without the slightest success. This year the chilblains appeared  
as usual, and as usual, before, and promising to be as troublesome as the last year,  
I happened to catch my eye on the advertisement of WHITEHEAD'S  
ESSENCE OF MUSTARD in the Times. I made a trial of it, and the  
chilblains were so much relieved, that I immediately applied it, and the  
itching, and in a day or two they were completely cured. I think it my duty  
to state, that my little boy is now as healthy and as active as ever, and  
is a specific for a complaint which is so bad to general among children, and so  
detracting to them. I remain, yours obliged.

To Mr. R. JOHNSON, 10, Greek-street, Soho.

125, Fleet Street, London.  
Dec. 31, 1853.

MR. L. A. LEWIS, Auctioneer of Literary Property (Established  
1825, without change of name or firm), will have SALES by AUCTION  
of LITERARY SMALL PARCELS OF BOOKS, EARLY DUPLICATES  
CIRCULARS, LIBRARIES, EDITORS' BOOKS, PRINTS, FIG-  
URES, and MISCELLANEOUS EFFECTS, every week throughout the  
year. Property sent in not later than the previous Friday will be certain to  
be sold or required in the following week. 4s. per cent. discount on the  
Mr. L. A. LEWIS will also have occasional SALES OF PRINTING AND BOOK-  
BINDING MATERIALS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and GENERAL EFFECTS.

CITY OF LONDON TRINITY'S INVESTMENT AND FREE-  
HOLD LAND SOCIETY.—No. 70, King William-street, City.  
(Entrance from the corner of Clement-lane.)

Alfredson Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., Portland-place.  
The Right Hon. Lord Alington, D.C.L.  
Donald Nicol, Esq., the Albany (City Sheriff of London and Middlesex).

N.D.—No notice taken of written applications unless accompanied with a  
postage-stamp. Agents wanted in town and country.  
2s. per Share allotted to parties introducing Shareholders.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the "Crown," Clerkenwell-green,  
on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of January, at 4 o'clock precisely, at which hour  
JAMES PUSSELL, Esq., will take the chair.

Deposits of 10l. and upwards received at 5l. per cent. interest.

TIMES LIFE ASSURANCE AND GUARANTEE COMPANY.  
32, Ludgate-hill, London.—LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS,  
and the like. GUARANTEE COMPANY. GUARANTEE OF TRUST,  
WITH OR WITHOUT LIFE ASSURANCE COMBINED.

TIMES FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—EVERY DESCRIP-  
TION OF FIRE ASSURANCE, THE ASSURANCE OF PLATE,  
GLASS, WINDOWS, and MIRRORS AGAINST ACCIDENTAL  
BREAKAGE. H. B. SHELDON, Manager.

BANK OF DEPOSIT, No. 3, PALL-MALL EAST, and 7, ST.  
MARTIN'S PLACE, TRAFALGAR-SQUARE, LONDON. Estab-  
lished, May, 1844.—Parties desirous of Investing Money are requested to  
deposit with us, and to receive a high rate of interest may be  
obtained with perfect security.

The interest is payable in JANUARY and JULY, and for the convenience of  
parties residing at a distance, may be received at the Branch Offices, or paid  
through Country Bankers, without expense. PETER HARRISON, Managing Director.

Prospectuses free on application.

TWELVE Cakes, ornamented with the richest French  
Icings, of delicious flavour, and perfect handsomeness, to be  
cat.—A great variety of Biscuits, Fruits, Confectionery, Cakes, Macaroons,  
and Fancy Desert Biscuits for selection. A box of German Tre-  
mors sent to each order for 2s. Choice select for 2s. Wedding Brack-  
ets, Dinners, and Ball Suppers provided in Town or Country, by contract.

ROBERTS, Confectioner, 13 and 14, Fleet-street, Temple-hall.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE PRICES.—Delivered  
Carriage-free to any part of the Kingdom, and the amount of 30s. and  
upwards.

Concom, 3s. 10d., 3s., and 3d. 4d. per lb. Ceylon Coffee, 10s. and 1s. per lb.  
Souchong, 3s. 6d., and 3s. 4d. per lb. Fine Plantation, 1s. 3d. per lb.  
Young Hyson, 3s. 4d., 3s. 2d., 3s. 1d., and 3s. 0d. per lb.  
Costa Rica, 1s. 2d. and 1s. 4d. per lb.  
Choice Mocha, 1s. 6d. per lb.

2s. per lb. ROBINSON, and Co., late MANSELL, HORN, and Co., 2, BUCK-  
LEYSBURY, CHEAPSIDE.

\* Agents appointed in every Town and Village in the United Kingdom,  
for Picket Teas and Coffees. Terms sent on application.

DUTY OFF TEA.—PRICE REDUCED 3d. PER POUND.  
Prime Concom, 3s. 10d. and 3d. 4d. per lb. Choice Souchong, 3s. 6d. and 3s. 4d.;  
Best 1st, 3s. 4d. and 3s. 2d. per lb. Best 2nd, 3s. 1d. and 3s. 0d. per lb.  
Best 3rd, 3s. 0d. and 3s. 0d. per lb.

2s. or 3s. to the value of 40s. sent Carriage Free to any part of England,  
by PHILLIPS and CO. TEA MERCHANTS, No. 8, King William-street,  
City, London.

A GENERAL PRICE CURRENT SENT FREE BY POST ON  
APPLICATION.

"FRENCH LLOYDS"—REGISTER OF CONTINENTAL AND AME-  
RICAN VESSELS.

THE REGISTER VERITAS (French Lloyd's), containing the  
Classification of 31,000 Vessels of all Nations, surveyed in the Conti-  
nental and American Ports, for the year 1853, is now ready for issue.

Committee of Management at Paris—38, Place de la Bourse.  
Agents in London—Messrs. CHARLES DEVAUX and CO., 62, King  
William-street—London, 14th November, 1853.

OSLER'S CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, or GAS and  
CANDLES.—A great variety of the newest designs always on view, at  
44, Oxford-street. Also, a large assortment of Glass Lustres, Decanters,  
Wine-glasses, Dessert Services, and every description of Table Glass at very  
moderate prices. A large and choice collection of Ornamental Glass of the  
most description, suitable for Christmas presents. Export and forwarding  
orders executed with despatch.—At Oxford-street, Manufactory, Broad-  
street, Birmingham. Established 1807.

PARVELL'S PATENT DEFIANCE LOCKS, WHICH CANNOT  
BE PICKED.—These LOCKS are recommended to the Public for their  
simplicity, durability, and perfect security. Every description of  
this principle; also Parvell's Patent Locks, Box Staps and Striking  
Plates, Fireproof Safes, Steel and Cash Boxes, Copying and Lever Presses.  
—Full descriptions and Lists of Patents, and of 2 postage-stamps.

Deput, 25, Strand, London.

BRASS AND IRON BEDSTADS.—WREN, BROTHERS,  
104 and 222, TOTTERHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, have always  
on hand upwards of 100 Iron and Brass Bedsteads, of every size and design.  
Also, Portable Folding Easy Chairs, Sofas, and Couches (forming Bedsteads),  
and Children's Cots, fitted up with suitable Bedding, German Spring Mat-  
tresses, Hair, Wool, and French Wool Mattresses, Marcellus Counterpanes  
and Quilts, Blankets, &c.

A full Illustrated Catalogue may be had on application.  
Manufactory, Charlotte Mews, Tottenham Court-road.

WATCHES, PLATE, JEWELLERY.—HENRY MILLS, 171  
and 172, Oxford-street, London, and his highly finished high-  
quality GOLD WATCHES, Gold Chains, jewelled, &c. at Five Guineas each;  
silver cases, two-and-a-half Guineas. An extensive assortment of new and  
second-hand watches, electro and other plated watches at reduced prices. Fine  
Gold jewellery in endless variety: Gold Guards from 9s. each; Albert Chains,  
and every description of watch, and watchmaking, sent free on application by  
letter. Merchants and captains assured.

Deput, 25, Strand, London.

BENNETT'S MODEL WATCH, 65, CHEAPSIDE.—Every Watch  
of the most elegant style, most carefully finished, skillfully examined, timed,  
and its performance guaranteed.

GOLD CASES AND JEWELLED.  
GENTLEMEN'S.

Horizontal construction, round and serviceable ..... 4 8 6  
Ditto, gold dial and strong case ..... 12 10 6  
Ditto, silver dial and strong case ..... 12 10 6  
Ditto, silver dial and strong case, Lever, jewelled ..... 12 10 6

LADIES'.

Horizontal construction, gold dial ..... 10 8 6  
Ditto, silver dial and strong case ..... 12 10 6

## THE CHARTER HOUSE.

The "Poor Brothers" of the Charter House have lately had a "movement." They are eighty in number, neither more nor less than when Thomas Sutton founded the charity. A poor brother, on receiving his appointment, has to find furniture for the apartment provided for him, with the exception of the following, which are supplied for his use by the governors:—A poker and iron shovel, an iron fender, a pair of bellows, a deal table, and a wooden chair. At the expiration of four years sheets and pillow-cases are supplied for the use of a poor brother by the authorities. The brethren dress together every day in the hall. They are also supplied with coals and candles, and bread and butter in their own room. The only article of clothing furnished by the governors is a cloth cloak, which is supplied once in every two years. The pension, in money, is £25 per annum. In the petition which the brethren have sent in to the governors they state that this sum has been found wholly insufficient to provide such daily needful comforts as are essential to health, decency, and cleanliness, and which are not furnished by the hospital, viz., clothing, linen, washing, boots and shoes, groceries, &c.; and that it is especially inadequate when weighed with the greatly-increased revenues of the hospital since the time of its magnificent founder. The petitioners also state that they have been accustomed to something more than the necessities of life, and have been taught to consider Charter House as an asylum for decayed gentlemen; and they offer this as an additional claim to an improvement in their position. The Governors of the Institution met on the 11th instant, when the petition was considered. They stated, in their reply to the poor brothers' appeal, that they could not, consistently with their duty, make any increase to the pension of the brotherhood. Since then considerable excitement has prevailed on the subject, which the following additional particulars gathered from the *Observer* are not calculated to abate.

The present income of this vast charitable foundation, for the support of eighty pensioners and forty boys, is stated to be upwards of £36,000 a-year. This large amount, in the course of a very few months, will be augmented to a very great extent by the leases of some hundreds of houses falling in to the charity; the future rents of many of which will be more than trebled, besides the possibility of large fines being paid for renewals. The property to which we refer consists of the entire of the houses in Great Sutton-street, Little Sutton-street, Allen-street, and Wilderness-row, upwards of half the houses in Charter House-square, and a large number of residences in St. John-street, and Goswell-street-road.

In the letters patent, granted by King James, in the ninth year of his reign, for the governance of the Charter House and the appropriation of its revenues, the governors have full power given to them either to add to the number of "poor brothers," or to increase the pensions to the original number of eighty. The clause to which we refer was to the following effect:—"If the rents, revenues, or profits of all or any of the manors, lands, tenements, &c., conveyed to the governors of the said hospital, and their successors, for the maintenance of the people in the said hospital, shall happen to increase, or be raised or augmented to a better or greater yearly value than formerly the same was, then all and every such increase shall be employed to the maintenance of more and other poor people to be placed in the said hospital, or to the further augmentation of the allowances of those persons that for the time being shall be in the said hospital, according to the true intent and meaning of these presents, and shall not be converted or employed to any private use."

It would clearly appear, from this extract from the letters patent, that the governors will not find difficulty in appropriating the vastly-increased funds of the Charter House so soon as the leases to which we have



THE CHARTERHOUSE.

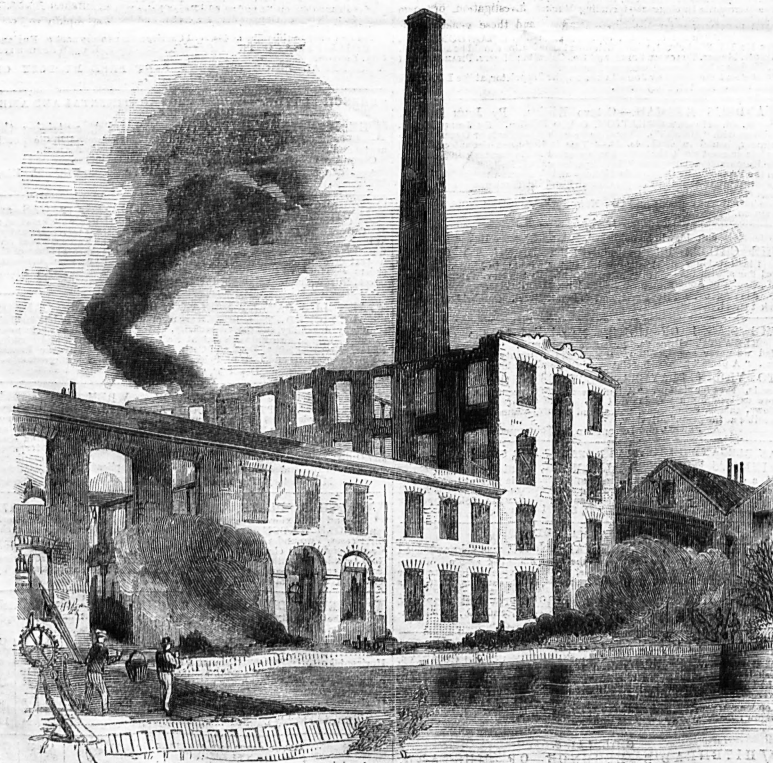
neither the letters patent nor in the act of Parliament (subsequently passed) "for the establishing and confirming of the foundation of the hospital," is any power given to the governors to diminish the number of poor brothers.

It is reported that the governors of this munificently-endowed institution intend to retain the professional services of Sir Fitzroy Kelly to oppose the Commissioners of Charitable Trusts instituting any inquiries

power and steam being employed to work the extensive machinery in various parts of the establishment. The fire commenced in the main building, a structure recently erected, and of considerable dimensions, through, it is supposed, the spontaneous ignition of some rags on one of the upper floors. When discovered, at twelve o'clock, the interior of the main floor was in flames, with amazing fury spread themselves to the roof and to the whole length and breadth of the mill, lighting up brilliantly the town and the surrounding country. A host of assistants, with the engines of the place, were quickly on the spot, and, with the workmen belonging to the mills, attempts were made to preserve the lower part of the building, containing the machinery, &c., but to no purpose; the destructive element, fanned by a brisk north-easterly wind, descended through the various compartments, and not one escaped. For a considerable period the fire raged fiercely, being distinctly seen at Richmond, Twickenham, and Putney, from whence engines shortly came. It was thought impossible to save a remaining portion of the works, but by dint of perseverance and the vigorous exertions of all assembled, the fire was checked from proceeding beyond the main building, which was totally destroyed. The fire was not entirely extinguished till near six o'clock on Saturday morning. The owners of the mills (Messrs. M'Murray, Queen-street, Chancery-lane, London), insured in several fire-offices. It is believed that the loss will exceed £12,000.

## SUPERSTITION OF THE ABYSSINIANS.

THESE people are very superstitious, and the blacksmiths, who are all sorcerers, and called *Bouda*, are said to be possessed of the power of turning themselves and others into the shapes of animals. In the neighbourhood of Adowa, there is the report of the recent existence of a woman who had one foot natural, and, in place of the other, a donkey's hoof. Mr. Parkyn explains this curiosity in a genuine work he has just published, of notes collected during three years' residence and travels in Abyssinia. He says:—"A woman, having died, had been buried with all due ceremony in the churchyard. Next day, a man came to one of the priests, who, I suppose, was a bad man,—such indeed being occasionally found in bold orders—and offered him a sum of money for the body, pledging himself to the strictest secrecy. The priest, doubtless, thought that, as the body could not be of use to anyone else, there could be no harm in his making it useful to himself by the gain of an honest penny, especially as nobody was to know what had occurred. The bargain was accordingly concluded to the satisfaction of both parties; and the corpse was disinterred and carried off by the stranger. Nothing more transpired, nor indeed did these facts become known until some time after. The stranger, who was a blacksmith, was in the habit of passing, on his way to market, the house where the departed old woman's fan lay lived. After her death he had been seen to ride or drive a remarkably fine donkey, which, strangely enough, on passing the house or any of the old lady's children, brayed loudly, and endeavoured to run towards them. At first no notice was taken of this singular propensity, but at last one of the boys (a fine intelligent young man) exclaimed, 'I feel convinced that that ass is my mother!' Accordingly, *Bouda*, ass, and all were seized and brought to the hut, much to the apparent satisfaction of the quadruped, who rubbed her nose against the young man, and, if I am rightly informed, shed tears of joy on the occasion. On being charged with the offence, the *Bouda* at first pretended to make light of it, denying the accusation as absurd; but at last, by dint of threats and promises, he was induced to confess the facts I have related, and how he had by his art turned the old woman into a donkey; she having been not really dead, but in a trance, into which he had purposely thrown her. His power, he said, was sufficient to change the external appearance, but not to alter the mind of his subject. Hence it was that the old woman, or rather donkey, possessed human feelings, which she had displayed in her endeavours to enter her former habitation, and in her recognition of her children. The *Bouda*, moreover, agreed to restore to her, her human appearance, and began his exorcism. As he proceeded, she by degrees assumed her natural form, and the change appeared to be complete, when one of the sons, blinded by his rage, forgot the promises of pardon which the *Bouda* had exacted from them all, and drove his spear through his heart. Alas, for impatience! The incantation not being complete, one foot yet remained assine, and continued so until her death actually occurred, which was not till many years afterwards."



RUINS OF THE ESHER PAPER MILLS.

expired have expired. As soon as a poor brother receives his appointment he is presented with a book containing the "Regulations respecting the poor brothers of Charter House," the last edition of which bears date 1551. The first "Regulation," which is as follows, caused considerable surprise at the period of its promulgation, as it has continued to do ever since:—"The poor brothers are appointed by the governors. The present number is eighty, but the number may be increased or diminished at the discretion of the governors." It should be observed that, in

into any matters in connexion with the governance of the Charter House, or the mode in which its immense funds are appropriated.

## DESTRUCTION OF THE ESHER PAPER MILLS.

ON Friday night a destructive fire broke out at Esher, in the extensive range of premises known as the Paper Mills, situate about half a mile from the railway-station. The buildings covered much ground, water

LONDON: Printed by JAMES WADDE, of No. 39, Prince-street, in the Parish of Lambeth, in the County of Surrey, at the Printing-office of Messrs. SARGENT, HUTTON, and BARNES, Stationers, and Public-Printers, by JOHN DICKSON, of No. 4, Manor-place, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary's, Newington, in the County of Surrey, at 118, Fleet-street, in the Parish of St. Bride's, in the City of London.—Dec. 31, 1853.